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THE KRUPP SCANDAL.

The article entitled "Britain and the New Armies" from the London Saturday Review, appearing in another column, throws an interesting sidelight upon the stories of the German Socialists concerning the alleged attempt of the arms manufacturers to stir up strife between France and Germany to secure a sale for their wares. According to the newspaper reports these Socialistic charges have created a great excitement in Germany—an excitement which threatens to thwart the plans of the government for an increase of armaments. How far this is true, and how far the story is one of those sensations to which the newspapers are prone, we shall learn later on. What is said in the Saturday Review article in regard to conditions in France accords with what was said on the subject of the Franco-German rivalry in our editorial of April 5, page 960. It accords also with what we learn of French opinion in private letters. The conditions which have created existing opinion in Germany and France on the subject of the need of increased preparation for war are sufficiently accounted for without resorting to the theory of the manufacture of war sentiment by expenditures from the treasury of Frau Bertha Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, who is at present in control of the Fried. Krupp Company.

According to the newspaper reports, General von Heeringen, German Minister of War, assured the House that an inquiry was being conducted with thoroughness and impartiality into the charges of the Socialistic deputy. A statement issued by the Krupps in their own defense admits that the firm's representatives in Berlin maintained "friendly relations" with their former "comrades" of the War Department for the purpose of obtaining "business information," and bestowed small presents "on certain under officials." The firm thoroughly disapproved of such practices, and as soon as they learned of them promptly placed at the disposal of the authorities all the documentary evidence in its possession. Dr. Liebknecht, the author of the charges, said he had in his possession copies of some of the illicit information obtained by the Krupps, and enlivened his speech with a reference to the correspondence between Alfred Krupp and Napoleon III., in 1868, indicating that the "model patriots of Essen" were not above seeking orders for artillery from Germany's ancient enemy across the Rhine.

All this is in accord with the methods of the ordinary bagman, but it is quite a different matter from instituting a propaganda for war such as the arms manufacturers are accused of. It should be remembered that the making of war material is only a small part of the activities of the Krupp plant, representing only about one-sixth of the annual output of the firm. It is what might be called a by-product of the plant. The other five-sixths of the output is for industrial purposes. In a statistical volume issued by the Krupp company describing the kinds of work done by it we find that railway material of all sorts is produced, also shipbuilding material, engineering material, sheet steel, tool steel, motor car building material, hard steel, steel billets, etc.

There is a strange disposition on the part of certain newspapers to attribute without reason political changes to this or that moneyed influence. When the revolution in Mexico against President Diaz which resulted in the success of Madero was at its height New York newspapers did not scruple to assert that behind Madero was the power of Wall street and that Madero would be upheld by it. Even Mr. Morgan's name was dragged into these reports. When Madero went to smash in the recent uprising it was seen how nonsensical was the previous vaporing of the newspapers regarding the support of Wall street. The charge against the Krupps is

put forward by the Socialist leader, Liebknecht, who since the death of Herr Bebel has led that party in Germany. The Vorwaerts, which has been making the newspaper allegations, is known as the organ of the Socialists. These gentry are forever discovering "mare's nests," none of which in the past has ever been quite as ridiculous as this, according to which the greatest manufacturing business in Germany has been absurdly engaged in the business of buying up Paris newspapers to preach anti-German doctrine to the French.

THE CAMP PERRY MATCH.

All of the great powers of Europe will be represented at the International Rifle Match to take place at Camp Perry in September, with the exception of England. Through the State Department the National Rifle Association has been advised by the officials of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain that the Association will not send a team to the Camp Perry match, stating frankly that the reason is the inferiority of the service rifle of the British army. It is admitted by English authorities that an English team could not compete with any hope of success with the American team equipped with the United States Army rifle. This admission is all the more remarkable because Great Britain has only recently adopted a new rifle for its army.

Canada will not only send a team, but will probably have entries in every individual contest. In the opinion of rifle experts, the Canadian team will be one of the most dangerous rivals that the American team will be called upon to meet. Canadian riflemen are especially interested in lifting the Palma trophy, which was won by the United States about ten or twelve years ago and has been defended successfully through six or seven international matches.

Cuba was one of the first nations to announce officially its intention of sending a team to the match, and France followed shortly after. To make sure that their countries would be represented in the match, a number of the societies of foreign born citizens in this country are raising money to entertain their countrymen when they arrive in America. The Swiss societies are especially active in this direction. In no part of the world is there more interest in the approaching international matches than in South America. The Argentine Republic has appropriated \$25,000 for the expenses of its rifleman and has asked an opportunity to practice on the Camp Perry range early in July. Rifle shooting is a national sport in the republic, and the entire nation feels the humiliation of the defeat administered to it by the American team at the Pan-American match last summer. Chili, Peru and Colombia also expect to have strong teams at the match, and it will be surprising if some of the South American countries do not take home trophies.

President Wilson has accepted the honorary presidency of the International Match and may attend. At least the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and the high-ranking officers of the Army will be present. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A., who will be executive officer of the tournament, is now in Washington arranging for the assignment of Regular troops and marines to duty at Camp Perry. All of the Military Attachés of foreign legations, stationed at Washington, will attend the matches as well as diplomats of the countries represented by teams. The event will be of extraordinary importance from a military standpoint, as it will give officers an opportunity to compare the style of shooting in different armies.

The Secretary of the Department of Public Works of Canada has been kind enough to furnish us with full particulars of the project of the Georgian Bay Canal, concerning which we recently gave some information in response to an inquiry. The canal is to be built entirely in Canadian territory at an estimated cost of \$100,000,000, and is to occupy ten years in construction. It is expected to obtain eventually an annual revenue of \$5,000,000 from the sale of horsepower at \$5 per h.p. The annual cost of operation and repairs is estimated at \$900,000. The canal is expected to reduce the time from Georgian Bay to Montreal to seventy hours, thus bringing the head of the Great Lakes from one to one and a half days nearer an ocean port (Montreal) than by any existing water route, besides providing an enormous superiority in carrying capacity. A prominent example of a reservoir system, much smaller than that proposed for the Ottawa, benefiting industries, is that of Minneapolis. In the reports of the U.S. Chief of Engineers it is stated that the reservoir system has already directly benefited the milling industries of Minneapolis to the extent of \$500,000 annually, the production of flour by water power amounting to 16,000,000 barrels at less than one cent a barrel, which by steam would cost five cents. The minimum depth of the canal will be twenty-two feet, the least bottom width of submerged channels 300 feet, and of the canal cuts 200 feet. After the removal of obstructions there will be 346 miles of free channels, 300 to 1,000 feet wide; twenty-eight miles of canal cuts, 200 to 300 feet wide, and sixty-six miles of improved channels, sixty-six feet wide. The description of the proposed waterway as a "canal" is a misnomer. The method of improvement proposed consists generally of raising existing water surfaces so as to form a series of twenty-three lake-like reaches of practically slack water between Montreal and Georgian Bay confined by the natural river banks and connected by twenty-seven locks. On the Welland and St. Lawrence route there are forty-eight locks. What is de-

scribed as twenty-eight miles of canal consists chiefly of the locks themselves and their long approaches. It is to be constructed of concrete with long approach piers, generally extending 2,000 feet above and below each lock. This statement is, in part, a repetition of what we have before said. The Canadians estimate that the Georgian Bay Canal will enable them to deliver at Montreal at two cents wheat from the Great Lakes that would cost from five to six cents for transportation via New York Central lines.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has more than once warned against accepting as true many of the press despatches from Cuban sources as to plots being hatched against this and that government. The Times of Havana, Cuba, in a recent issue had this to say on the same subject: "The sensational newspaper stories to the effect that a big Mexican plot is being laid in Cuba are all piffle. While a number of Mexican refugees are still here, as is, perhaps, natural, there is no plot, either big or little, being laid in Havana to overturn the latest Mexican government, any more than there was a Castro-Gomez-Zelaya or other plot to seize Venezuela during the recent visit here of Castro and Gomez. Irresponsible Havana newspapers and the correspondents here of New York newspapers, who gain their livelihood by sending north reports which have usually been investigated and discredited by the representatives of the established news bureaus, are chiefly responsible for spreading these canards." The Times gives this picture of the electorate of Mexico: "Mexico has approximately 15,000,000 inhabitants, of which about 8,000,000 are Indians, 2,000,000 of them uncivilized and speaking only their tribal tongues. There are approximately 6,000,000 persons of mixed blood. The Spanish element, which with the comparatively few upper class mixed bloods composes the effective citizenship, does not exceed 1,000,000 persons—one out of fifteen! According to the latest official census—ten years ago—10,500,000 persons could neither read nor write, fewer than 2,000,000 could both read and write, while the remaining 500,000 could read but not write. It is inconceivable that under these conditions there can be any representative democratic government. Where voters are unfit for the franchise fair elections are not possible, and where there are no fair elections (the Mexican constitution is an imitation of that of the United States) power will be seized illegally. Where facts are stronger than the constitution facts will prevail. This is precisely the situation in Mexico to-day."

The Senate Military Committee will proceed during the extra session to consider legislation and report bills as if Congress were in regular session. This policy was decided upon at a meeting of the committee on April 22, and the members proceeded to discuss the program for the session. In all probability the War Department's bill for the codification and revision of the Articles of War will be taken up first. Chairman Johnson, it is understood, believes that this is an important piece of legislation and the extra session is an excellent time to give it consideration. Especially is this true as there will be no Appropriation bill to take up the time of the committee. It is understood that Senator du Pont will ask for consideration of his Volunteer Army bill. Although this is a measure of great importance it occasions no expenditure of money, and it is not thought that it will encounter any serious opposition when it once comes before Congress. Senator Myer, of Montana, was authorized to report favorably on a bill relieving Col. Richard H. Wilson, U.S.A., of the 14th Infantry, of all responsibility for \$7,181 stolen from the safe at Fort William Henry Harrison. Colonel Wilson was only nominally responsible for the funds, and the theft was in no way due to neglect on his part, although under the law he is liable for the full amount. A similar bill passed the Senate last session, but failed in the House. The Senate Military Committee may change the day of its regular weekly meeting from Thursday to Tuesday.

It is understood that Secretary Daniels, after he has straightened out the line of the Navy in accordance with his sea duty policy, will examine the sea service records of the Pay and Medical Corps. Intimations have come from the Secretary that he will be as insistent upon sea service for pay and medical officers as for line officers. In this connection it is stated that a station at Hawaii is counted as shore duty. Furthermore, after two years on stations over the sea it will be necessary for staff officers to serve one year afloat. Among the stations included in the latter order are Guam, the Philippines, Guantanamo and China. When the policy is put into effect it will bring about a great many changes in the stations and duties of the pay and medical officers.

A correspondent asks where in the works of President Woodrow Wilson he can find the sentiments as to the value of the comradeship of arms, which we quoted in our issue of April 12, page 979. The exact words of the President there given were these: "Comradeship in arms is better than any other comradeship I know of. No man carries arms merely for himself, and we know each other best when we know each other in a common service." This fine tribute to the value of military service can be found in the newspaper reports of the speech which Mr. Wilson, then Governor of New Jersey, delivered last summer to the officers of the National Guard of New Jersey then in camp at Sea Girt. The newspapers at the time printed the address in full.

Veteran "salts" whose service dates back to the days when sails were largely an element of propulsion, and who are familiar with all of the nice technical details of the old methods of rigging sailing vessels, are wanted by those in charge of the Perry celebration to rig the famous Niagara, recently raised from the waters of Lake Erie. It is desired to rig her in a way resembling as closely as possible her original gear, and the Navy Department is looking for riggers of the old school. Under the supervision of Lieut. W. L. Morrison, Naval Militia of Pennsylvania, the Niagara has recently been raised and is being put in repair for the hundredth anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie. An interesting discovery was made when recently inspecting the vessel, a bolt being found driven some eight inches into the keel. Apparently this bolt was carried away by the Niagara when she was launched, and suggestion has been made that possibly a collection of weeds on this bolt is the reason for the hitherto unaccountable sluggish sailing qualities exhibited by the Niagara during the battle. When the Niagara was raised it was found that the starboard side was gone to the point of the turn of the bilge, but that the port side was intact amidships to the height of the rail for a distance of sixty feet, six of the original gun ports remaining in this section. The keel, stem and stern posts and the natural knee floor timbers are in an excellent state of preservation and will be retained in the reconstructed brig. The bulwarks were of white pine, with red cedar and black walnut stanchions, the gun ports being ten feet apart and thirty-six inches square. In some cases the action of the acid of the oak on the iron spikes had eaten holes two inches in diameter in the wood, while in other cases it has apparently preserved the wood and made each spike appear like a knot. Planking was worn away, presumably by the action of the sand, on an average of about one inch. The oakum in the seams is still intact. The Niagara was a wooden brig constructed by the shipbuilding firm of Adam and Noah Brown, of New York, at Erie, Pa., in 1813. She measured 110 feet in length over all, 17 feet 5 inches beam, and had a displacement of about 450 tons, being armed with two long 12-pounders and eighteen 32-pounders. Captain Perry superintended her construction and reported her ready for service in August, 1813. Less than a month later she was destined to achieve fame in the battle of Lake Erie. The Niagara in 1825 was condemned by a board of survey, and sank shortly after in Misery Bay, where she lay until recently raised.

James Harrison Wilson, U.S.A., whose war memoirs are referred to at length elsewhere, has discreetly reserved his statements concerning events and individuals of the Civil War period until nearly everyone of those concerned is no longer in a position to question his statements. Hence it would appear that there was only one soldier of the strenuous war times whose actions under all circumstances, and in all emergencies, were such as to make criticism impossible; certainly impossible to General Wilson, who finds abundant cause for offense against others whose names stand high in the roll of honor. Sherman, with all of his battles against Hood, had, in the opinion of General Wilson, never gained a complete victory. As to Grant, when it came to dealing with Thomas he "lost his head and failed to act with his usual sound sense," and he had "an utter lack of sympathy or active friendship for Thomas." Sherman is accused of delays which gave Grant great annoyance, etc. Wilson's opinion of the general officers of the Army of the Potomac is indicated by his report of a conversation with General Grant. Grant asked: "Wilson, what is the matter with this army?" "General," was the reply, "there is a great deal the matter with it, but I can tell you much more easily how to cure it." "Whereupon," continues Wilson, "he asked: 'How?' 'Send for Parker, the Indian chief, and after giving him a tomahawk, a scalping knife and a gallon of the worst whiskey the Commissary Department can supply, send him out with orders to bring in the scalps of major generals.' This brought a smile to the General's face, promptly followed by the question: 'Whose?' 'Quite as promptly,' says Wilson, "I replied: 'Oh, the first he comes to, and so on in succession until he gets at least a dozen.'" The only officer indicated in this conversation as open to criticism was Warren. General Wilson was undoubtedly one of the ablest and most accomplished officers the Civil War produced, and his experiences and acquaintance were so wide and varied that his narrative is full of interest.

As to the use of "stride" as a unit of measurement Lieut. Col. E. R. Stuart, professor of drawing, U.S.M.A., writes: "Your comment on Captain Sherrill's book requires a little explanation. In sketching distances are usually measured by timing the horse at standard gaits, the rates of which have been previously determined, or by counting the paces or steps of the sketcher or his horse. The pace or step is an inconveniently short unit, however, mounting into the hundreds even for comparatively short distances. In counting without the use of a pace tally the greatest danger of error lies in losing track of the hundreds, while counting the steps or paces unnecessarily distracts the attention of the sketcher. To relieve this burden in some degree, and to diminish the chance of error, resort is had to counting double paces; i.e., counting only each time the left foot strikes the ground. For lack of a convenient term for this double step Captain Sherrill has done some violence to the dictionary by applying the term *stride* to it. Doubtless his book will soon make the term so understood throughout the Service. All recently at Fort Leavenworth so understand it now."

The Navy Department has on free exhibition on the first and second floors of the east wing of the State, War and Navy Department Building a collection of miniature models of the various classes of vessels of the Navy that is of especial interest and well worthy of inspection. These miniature vessels are constructed at the Washington Navy Yard at a cost of from \$3,000 to \$5,000 apiece and are exact duplications in all the minute details of the vessels they represent. The models are constructed on a scale of quarter-inch to the foot; that is, a ship that is actually 400 feet long is represented in a model 100 inches long. Arranged in the corridor of the first floor of the Department and open to the public inspection are models of the battleships North Dakota, South Carolina, Florida, the old and the new Maine, Mississippi, Oregon, the destroyer Roe, the cruiser St. Louis, the smaller vessels Annapolis,

Wheeling, Dubuque and Cumberland and the collier Neptune, with her strange, bridge-like looking top hamper. Two models are shown of the Connecticut class of battleships, one being a sectional view showing the interior arrangements of turrets, engine and fire rooms, and the structural subdivision of the vessel. Of particular interest in this collection is an exhibit of relics recovered from the old Maine at the time when she was raised from the bottom of Havana Harbor, and a detail model representative of the destructive effects of the explosion that destroyed that vessel on Feb. 15, 1898, together with a miniature submarine. The remainder of the exhibit is on view on the second floor corridor, and contains models of several historical vessels, among them being the flagships Olympia, the Saratoga (formerly the New York) and the Brooklyn, together with a miniature submarine.

Major Gen. T. H. Barry, U.S.A., commander of the Eastern Department, has sent Col. John C. Gresham, 10th U.S. Cav., and commanding officer at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., a very complimentary letter on his orders for muster and monthly inspection. The General requested the Colonel to send him sixteen copies of the orders for distribution to the various Army posts in the department. "Ever since October last," says the Burlington Free Press and Times, "when Colonel Gresham took command, all monthly inspections have been held as for the field, and the whole regiment, with medical department, has turned out with wagons loaded and men equipped for a five days' hike, as required in Field Service Regulations. When the ground has not been too frozen the camp has been regularly established and dinner cooked on the drill ground. In all cases, however, the whole command, equipped as above and wagons loaded with forage, rations, tentage, mess surplus kits, officers' baggage, hospital supplies, etc., have turned out on the last day of each month and been reviewed and inspected. As the same procedure has been followed at Saturday inspections by the troops, separately or by squadrons, the command has had considerable practice in this kind of work, which, better than anything else in garrison, prepares the troops for field service. Owing to the rather mild winter camp has been established five different times by the troops separately, by squadron or by regiment, and the men required to learn individual cooking of the haversack ration, with all other training, short of actual marching and fighting."

If officers of the National Guard would come together more and express their views on Service matters candidly when invited to do so by superior authority, as was done a few days ago by officers of the 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., upon the invitation of General Dyer, commanding, much good would result. It is only by a frank expression of opinion and an exchange of views that the many questions affecting the interests of the National Guard under the new order of things can be intelligently handled. At the meeting of the field, staff and captains of the 1st Brigade it was the consensus of opinion that the Guard was at present being worked up to the limit, and, in fact, some officers thought beyond it, in the endeavors to try to "regular armyize" it. One colonel, noted for his good horse sense, said that the best regiment in the National Guard in the United States could never be equal to the worst regiment in the Regular Army if they tried for a hundred years, owing to the limited opportunities of civilians for training. This fact, it was pointed out, should be recognized. They would do the best they could, but it was folly to assume they, as citizen soldiers, could equal Regulars. It was the opinion of most officers that every regiment should, in addition to the service uniform, be provided with a distinctive full dress uniform of its own for ceremonial occasions, and that organization who had discarded it had made a great mistake. The matter of enlistments and dropping so many men were also gone into, with a view to correcting some shortcomings in this respect. On the whole the various discussions were valuable as well as interesting. The 69th Regiment has already taken up seriously the procuring of a distinctive full dress uniform.

The first inter-school competition for the new national trophy presented by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice brought out an entry of twenty clubs. With a view of equalizing the teams according to their ability as far as known, these schools were divided into classes. What was presumed to be the best ten clubs were put into Class A, and the other ten into Class B. For the second consecutive year victory perched upon the banner of the ambitious and persevering lads of the Iowa City High School. Their victory was well deserved and the team did conscientious work from the start. Much credit is due to Mr. C. Ellis Williams for his able management and coaching. The Deering High School boys also deserve great credit, as does also their coach, Mr. Wallace Knight, a former pupil of the school. Their general average for all the matches was the highest of all teams, but they were unfortunate in losing one match. The average score per match for the ten highest teams were as follows: 1. Deering High School, 957.5; 2. Iowa City High School, 956.9; 3. Salt Lake City High School, 935.2; 4. Portland High School, 924.3; 5. Morris High School, 915.1; 6. Susquehanna High School, 902.5; 7. Springfield (Tech.), 900.2; 8. Manual Training, D.C., 893.1; 9. Stuyvesant High School, 889.3; 10. DeWitt Clinton High School, 871.6. The above clubs will, if they compete in 1914, be put in Class A. Iowa City and Salt Lake City High Schools shot off for the championship, Iowa City scoring 964 and Salt Lake 955.

The bill introduced in the New York Legislature which provided that the state support the nautical school, instead of the Board of Education of New York city, as formerly, was signed by Governor Sulzer on April 18, and we believe it is a change for the better. The bill appropriates \$100,000 for the first year's expenses of the school. The board of governors to be appointed by the Governor will consist of the State Commissioner of Education, members of the Chambers of Commerce of New York, Albany and Buffalo, and members of various marine and maritime associations in New York. The bill becomes operative if the city of New York decides to abandon its nautical school. During the thirty-five years in which the Board of Education has supported the school many young men have graduated and reached high positions in the merchant marine. The old sailing ship St. Mary's was the first vessel loaned by the Navy

Department for the use of the school, and when that became too old for service the Navy Department loaned the more up to date gunboat Newport. The Governor believes that this bill will promote the merchant marine, in which he always has been interested. The shipping interests of New York favored the bill. "Too many of our young men," says the Governor in the memorandum, "prefer to sail the Great White Way and make money than to sail the ocean wave and live the happiest life in all the world." He calls attention to the fact that the merchant marine has disintegrated since the Civil War because we have not had the men to man the ships, and that \$300,000,000 has been paid yearly to foreign steamship companies for overseas carrying trade.

MILITARY PRISON REFORM.

Section 1 of Senate bill 1032, revising the Articles of War, is practically the same as the measure introduced in the House by Chairman Hay, of the Military Affairs Committee, on April 22, 1912. The nature of the bill was then explained by a letter from Secretary of War Stimson, and by a statement of the importance of the change by Judge Advocate General Crowder. Both these explanations of the purposes of the bill were published in extenso in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 27, 1912, page 1073, together with a résumé of the provisions of the bill.

There is one feature of the Senate bill referred to which, however, is entirely new. That is Section 2, which deals with the new form of military punishment through detention barracks. This section, which is an amendment of Revised Statutes, Chapter 6, Title 14, directs that the U.S. Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth shall hereafter be known as the U.S. Military Detention Barracks and that the Pacific Branch of the U.S. Military Prison at Alcatraz Island, Cal., shall be known as the U.S. Military Prison. The distinction between the character of the inmates of these two institutions is made in Article 2, which says that all offenders convicted by courts-martial or other military tribunals of purely military offenses alone, or in connection with or involving common law or statutory offenses not felonious in character, may be confined and detained in the U.S. Military Detention Barracks, and all other offenders convicted by military tribunals may be confined in the U.S. Military Prison. The control of the barracks and prison is vested in the Secretary of War. The necessary officers and enlisted men for duty at the barracks and the prison shall be detailed by the Secretary of War. The chief officer of the barracks is to be a commandant. Among his duties is that of assigning to "military duty" offenders whose conduct during confinement or detention has been such as to warrant the belief that on the completion of a course of such military training they may be worthy of an honorable restoration to duty or of being permitted to re-enlist, and the Secretary of War may remit the unexpired portions of the sentences of such offenders, and may, in addition to such remission, give them an honorable restoration to duty or authorize their re-enlistment in case the same is merited. Provision also is made in the bill for the establishment of branch detention barracks and branch military prisons.

This bill, so far as it relates to the establishment of detention barracks, is the first legislative attempt to put into operation in the U.S. Army the system of punishment which has proved so successful in the British army and which Secretary of the Navy Meyer studied closely during one of his visits to England. In his annual report following this visit he suggested that form of punishment for naval offenders, enthusiastically approving the results which had been achieved in Great Britain and arguing that similar results must flow from the adoption of it in this country. No student of penology can fail to understand that the Military service is liable to lose the services of men who would make good soldiers by confining such men, when they are really guilty of military offenses only, in the same prison with the criminals who have committed grave statutory offenses. Association with the criminals is likely so to embitter a man guilty of offenses against the regulations only that he may be unfitted for military service in the future. This detention system might well be called the system of "giving a man another chance." It puts every man upon his mettle and gives him the opportunity to earn a re-enlistment by good conduct and by military training while he is in the barracks. The idea of removing the stigma of imprisonment has been carried out in all the details in the British detention barracks. Prison terms are avoided. The "prison" is a "detention barrack," the "governor" is the "commandant," "warders" are "sergeants" or "the staff," "prisoners" are spoken of as "men," "cells" are rooms, "imprisonment" is "detention." The men are known and addressed by their name and not by numbers. They also retain connection with their corps or regiments and are throughout under Army discipline. Thus the term "imprisonment" associated in most minds with criminals, of even the worst kind, is not associated with respectable men, who are under punishment for mere disciplinary offenses, not disgraceful crimes. The men are received in their regular uniforms and in heavy marching order with their arms, which are in use constantly during their detention. This avoids the public scandal of men in the Service being seen in the streets and trains handcuffed or in what is evidently a prison dress.

There is already established at Port Royal, S.C., the United States Naval Disciplinary Barracks, of which the commanding officer is Major Charles B. Hatch, U.S.M.C. These barracks were established as the result of the investigations of a board appointed by the Navy Department, consisting of Capt. Robert L. Russell and Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N., and Major Hatch, relative to the best means of punishing offenders against discipline. In its report this board made this division of enlisted men convicted by courts-martial: (1) those convicted of crimes not of a purely military nature; (2) those convicted of military offenses whose separation from the Service is necessary or desirable; (3) those convicted of purely military offenses who may be developed into desirable members of the Service. Those of the first class, the board held, should never be confined with those of the second and third classes. The board said that men of class two convicted of desertion from the Navy or Marine Corps or where the record of the offender is such as to make his retention undesirable should be sent to naval prisons and dishonorably discharged. Men of the first class should be sent to the state prisons, and thus the two classes would not be mingled in imprisonment. The board believed that only those of the third class should be sent to the detention barracks.

Sections 2 and 3 of this bill, relating to Military Detention Barracks and to Details in the Judge Advocate General's Department, appear on page 1048.

BISHOP BRENT ON THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM

The following are the principal points made in the statement published in the New York Tribune of April 21 by Episcopal Bishop Charles H. Brent, of the Philippines, to which reference is made editorially in another column:

"In this brief survey of Philippine affairs it will be my endeavor to separate facts from fancies, and to strip the problem of secondary considerations. At an earlier stage in my experience I might have spoken with the same tone of infallibility which characterizes the utterances of those doughty champions of the Filipinos, who, clothed in the soft raiment of homespun theories, view the battle from afar. I have no solution of the Philippine problem to offer. My sole purpose is to urge upon the American Government slow speed, and not to discard a good policy until sure of a better.

"We are pledged to execute our responsibility of control as a trust to be administered with rather than for the Filipino. That is to say, we are to train him by co-operative methods in the principles of self-government until he has attained, and then, if he so elects, surrender to him the rights which belong to a full-grown nation. It is here that we arrive at the parting of the ways. The Philippines to-day enjoy a measure of self-government hitherto unknown to dependencies save in the Anglo-Saxon overseas dominions of Great Britain, and the responsibility of America is to further the progress of self-government to the utmost of her ability and the Filipino's capacity.

"The dispute, however, is not one of imperialism and anti-imperialism. It fogs the issue to employ such terms. The question resolves itself into one of good judgment. The opposing camps differ only in the matter of time. There are those who say now; others who say to-morrow; still others who say day after to-morrow.

"A severely non-political commission, composed of men of the type of, say, President Edwin A. Alderman and Seth Low, might be appointed to advantage by the President to undertake a patient and thorough investigation of the situation. A careful study should be made of the Malolos government of 1899, the character of provincial and municipal government up to date, the use of the franchise, the extent to which peonage and kindred evils prevail, the records of the Assembly and constructive work, religious, scientific, educational and industrial, accomplished under the present policy.

"It is, to say the least, dangerous to argue on the theory that any autonomy, no matter how slovenly, is preferable to alien rule with 'higher political efficiency' as its motto. There are moments, at any rate, as in Cuba, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua and Mexico, when alien interference, or even alien rule for a while, is not counted amiss by our most fanatical individualists. It is for this reason that I say, let us proceed from facts to theory. The facts are to be had for the asking, and the Philippine policy should stand or fall upon its record.

"The recognized leaders in the Philippines to-day, so far as racial qualifications are concerned, would have at least equal right to claim citizenship in Spain, China or England. Thus far it is the men of mixed blood who are the politicians. The degree of capacity in the Filipino will not be revealed until the schoolboys of to-day are in active public life. Even among the Christianized peoples, because of their many tongues and limited, though increasing, intercommunication, there are sectional jealousies, but the wild peoples have a marked antipathy for their Christian neighbors because of a past history of harsh and unfair treatment at their hands.

"Though there has probably been more order in the Moro Province since the beginning of the American occupation than during any corresponding period of time in history, the island of Jolo has steadily baffled the attempts of our ablest officers and administrators to pacify it. The withdrawal of the Spanish was the signal for outrages upon Christianized Filipinos within immediate reach of Moros, and there is no reason to suppose that history would fail to repeat itself the moment American control ceased.

"It appears to me that it would be a measure of quixotry beyond the most altruistic administration to stand sponsor for the order of an experimental government of more than doubtful stability ten thousand miles from our coasts. When the Philippines achieve independence they must swallow the bitter with the sweet, and accept the perils as well as the joys of walking alone. There are national risks involved, even in a limited protectorate, to which I trust America will never expose herself.

"The people of the Philippines require our rule. We are not in the Philippines for our pleasure or profit. If we were it would be the most natural thing in the world to say that the game is not worth the candle as soon as intense difficulties and dangers arise, and leave the Philippines to go to perdition in their own way. But we cannot do that.

"We are in the Philippines because we are required there. If our rule were removed, at this juncture at any rate, the Philippines would at once become a prey to the strongest of the sectional aggregations, and they in turn would ultimately be devoured by intruders from outside the borders of the Philippines. * * * We do not know how to leave the Philippines, and therefore let us see if we know how to govern them."

MAJOR FINLEY IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

In a private letter dated Constantinople, April 6, 1913, Major John P. Finley gives this interesting information concerning the progress of his mission as the representative of the Moros and war conditions in Constantinople:

"Just a few lines to let you know that the fulfillment of my mission is being accomplished in a very satisfactory manner, and that too in spite of the prevalence of martial law throughout the city, and the nearness of the final struggle of this unfortunate war.

"We can occasionally hear the great guns along the Chatalja lines and troops are constantly moving to and fro through the city. There are also streams of wounded on their way to the hospitals of which there are about forty in and about the city. School buildings and other public structures have been converted to such use. The splendid work of the American Red Cross is fully recognized and appreciated. The Turkish red crescent is not in the least behind in its efforts to alleviate distress among all classes and all sects. On every hand and from every race in this great cosmopolitan center one hears commendation and appreciation of the mighty work for enlightenment and real progress in this benighted land, that is being made by Robert College for men and Constantinople College for women. These splendid institutions, headed by Caleb Frank Gates, D.D., LL.D., and

by Mary Mills Patrick, Ph.D., with large and industrious faculties, are laying the true and stable foundations for the regeneration of this country. The American Mission School in Stamboul, the very heart of the Turkish quarter, is doing the best of work. All of these institutions are succeeding because the mass of the people of all sects and religions are supporting them and drinking from their fountains of knowledge.

"I have been asked to make addresses on our work in the Philippines at all of these institutions, and the greatest interest has been manifested by the students, in what I had to say. Most of these students have already acquired a good control of the English language. I have been greatly surprised and much gratified at the excellent control maintained by the Turkish government in Constantinople and in the suburbs. Thousands of troops are moving about, trains of supplies going to the front, long lines of wounded coming to the hospitals, all tramways stopped because the horses have been commandeered for war purposes, guns and ammunition going forward, etc., etc., and yet with all of this preparation for war and the conduct of it within a few miles of the city, where several hundred thousand men are grappling in a death struggle, yet business goes on in this great city with a minimum of interruption and absolute freedom from any excesses. The Turkish soldiers are under excellent discipline. No drunkenness, no disorder, not even a misdemeanor have I seen or heard of being committed by them. A wonderful object lesson fraught with much of moment and weight for the Christian world to consider. The problems of government here are many and intricate. I am gathering most valuable data and experience for my duties in the Philippines. Similar problems of many races, sects and languages, and much religion.

"Among the highest officials I have met with every consideration, courtesy and kind assistance. Great interest manifested in our work in the islands. American toleration, justice, honesty, industry and intelligence deeply appreciated by the Turks. The American colony here a splendid tribute to our great nation and a tremendous power for good and the betterment of mankind. I shall go on to the islands from here by the trans-Siberian route, through Korea and Japan to Manila."

BRITAIN AND THE NEW ARMIES.

(From the London Saturday Review.)

The great Powers of the Continent are about to increase their immediate readiness for war. Does that mean that they are actually contemplating war? This is a new phase of the old question of the relations between armaments and policy, and, like all big questions, is best answered on *a priori* lines. In a well conducted state armaments certainly determine policy at any given moment. A Power should not attempt to do more than it can; we say, for example, that Russia will not make war now, because Russia is not ready. It follows that the reader the Powers are for war the greater will be the strain at a diplomatic crisis. But armaments do not determine policy over a long period. On the contrary, a nation's armaments are determined by its policy—by that and by new considerations with regard to the art of war. It is this last point which is responsible for the latest increases.

The war in the Balkans has made it clearer than ever that the first blow tells. Had Turkey been as ready to fight in the third week of October as she was in the first week of December the Bulgarian headquarters might still have been at Stara Zagora. The lesson of this war is that no Power can safely develop its reserve strength after hostilities have broken out. The side which is strong enough to force the first pitched battle stands the best chance of winning the campaign. This argument explains the action of all the Powers except one. There is a new spirit in France. France has been gaining strength, and the results of that slow process are now becoming clear—clearer, perhaps, to the French themselves than to other Europeans. All this is very important. In no country can a government entirely control opinion, but in no country is the government so fully at the mercy of opinion as in France. French opinion is growing bellicose, and French policy will reflect French opinion, as it did in 1870. Let us illustrate by taking three dates. The first is 1898. There was then a clash between France and Britain for the mastery of the Nile valley. There was no war, but that was because France surrendered in advance. Her strength was a paper strength, and her people quietly accepted the fact that France was a sham. The next date is 1905. Morocco mattered less than the Nile valley, but the smaller humiliation bit deeper. Then came 1911, really a corollary of 1905, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that France agreed to buy Germany off. Suppose Agadir had been postponed for three years. Could a Cailloux Cabinet be formed next July?

Practical men who think that facts are the only things that matter ask for proof of the new France. There is no proof. This is a change of temperament, to be felt, not demonstrated. But every traveled Englishman knows that the atmosphere of France to-day is not the atmosphere of the '90's. Then you crossed the Channel into an anemic world. There was no national pride. The Frenchman cared nothing for his state. He fell back on what he called first principles; either he sank into the most selfish individualism or he attacked his neighbor for his mad folly in believing in anything—the Church, for example—after the crash of 1870. Mr. Bodley sums it up well in a description of a cartoon he once saw. It represented an obese demi-rep—the phrase is his—with République Française on her tattered robe; and it was labelled "A Beauty of the Second Empire." Well, all that has gone now. "Jean Christophe" is a detailed and illuminating study of French in transition, and in its last volume we are given a loving picture of the modern French youth. To English readers he appears a vain little prig. The point is that he is vain, and vain of being a Frenchman, a thing to be ashamed of twenty years ago. The young man goes everywhere and does everything, seeking to compete with foreigners and always holding his head up; and the elderly men, whose lives were broken by 1870, feel as they watch him that somehow they have pulled France through her black years, and that she is again a nation with a sense of her high place in the world.

When, after Fashoda, England slowly began to draw closer to France, France was the most pacific Power in Europe. She had nothing whatever to hope for from war; and, as foreign policy is described for popular consumption, France is still given her old character.

The Triple Entente is represented as standing for stability against the ambitions of the Triple Alliance. All this accepted doctrine must be reconsidered. Both France and Germany have worked for peace in the Near Eastern trouble. But then it was not their quarrel, and Austria and Russia were both unready. Reverse the positions, make France and Germany the protagonists, and can it be assumed that France, as the weaker vessel, would have let herself be bullied? In his present temper the Latin would have been more truculent than the Teuton.

Alliance or no alliance, we are deeply committed to France, and might be dragged into war at her heels. That was not our idea when we made the entente. Then we thought to put a little stiffening into a weak-kneed people; but now we are being caught in the orbit of another nation's policy. That can only lead us into misfortune, for France is the ally of Russia. We have not, nor ever had, any animus against Russia or the Russian government. But anybody who cares to look at the map must see that when British and Russian interests meet they clash. It is not our interest that the Russians should move either on Constantinople or on the Persian Gulf. It is our interest that the Russian frontier line should be drawn as far north as possible, and as long as that frontier line is not pushed downwards and seawards Britain and Russia can be perfectly good friends. But as things are we have got into a vicious circle. First we come into good terms with France; then because Russia is France's ally we come into good terms with Russia; then, because she can use England as a counterpoise to Germany, Russia returns to an expansionist policy; and then the results of that policy tell heavily against British prestige in Central Asia. Could anything be more absurd than the position which we have created in Persia? Taught her lesson by the Japanese war, Russia was ready to make an agreement. The agreement was made, and its result is that we have made Russia a present of the whole of Northern Persia while at the same time dangerously restricting our sphere of influence in the south. All we can now do in Persia is to mark time, for any action we take can only strengthen Russia and weaken us. Truly, in refusing to take the country into his confidence on general questions of foreign policy Sir Edward Grey shows a tender care for his own reputation.

What are we to do? Here we are building Dreadnoughts to our increasing anxiety about our relations with Germany and to our mutual detriment in the Middle East. How are we to break the vicious circle? By realizing the true connection between armaments and policy. The fact is that in these days of trunk railways land power is more than ever the instrument and corollary of sea power. We have no land power. It is because we have no land power that we made the Japanese alliance and fought Russia with Japanese troops. It is because we have no land power that we made the entente with France, thinking to use the French army as a shield against Germany. Now the tables have been turned. Instead of our using the French, they are using us. That is within their right; every state is entitled to make the best it can out of its diplomatic position. But it is not within the right of our government to make our sea power a weapon in others' hands. On the contrary, it is the greatest of fallacies to argue that these military increases in Europe do not matter to us because our navy guards our seas. Such a view is false in fact, because these increases are shifting the balance of influence and depriving us of the power to shape our policy by ourselves and for ourselves. But the view is also false in thought. It is not possible for a nation to divert all its military enterprise into one channel. While France has been preparing to restore three years' service, she has put some order into her fleet. Because Germany has built her fleet, she feels able to frame her new military program. Even in England the "boom" in the Territorials coincides with the naval crisis. The fact is that both navies and armies express a national spirit, and unless they express that spirit they are worthless. That is why it is ridiculous to treat defense mathematically and draw a hard and fast line between Dreadnoughts and regiments. The real basis of defense is psychological and the spirit of a people cannot be confined to any one limited sphere. Because of this a good fleet and a good army always go together. First one creates the other, then each helps the other. But what is history to a Radical? Just so many "centuries of iniquity," as Milton put it.

GENERAL PERSHING ON GUN SMUGGLING.

A correspondent's letter from the Island of Jolo, P.I., which was printed in our issue of April 19, referred to the methods of disarming the Moros and to the possibility of obtaining good rifles at Borneo, a few days' sail, his conclusion from all this being that "there are quite enough rifles in the hands of the Moros now on the Island of Jolo to make it necessary to keep 1,200 of our troops in the field." The general suggestion of the letter was that there has been a laxness in preventing the smuggling in of arms, which some might construe into a reflection upon the military administration of the island. It is therefore gratifying to note that in the Mindanao Herald of March 1 (our correspondent's letter was dated Feb. 16), Brig. Gen. J. J. Pershing, U.S.A., commanding the District of Mindanao, had this to say relative to the various newspaper accounts of the bringing in of rifles:

"Since the order for disarmament of Jolo was issued up to the present time the official records show that 5,080 guns have been taken up or captured from the Moros of the Sulu archipelago, and I am sure that there are to-day in the entire Sulu archipelago not more than 400 firearms, including licensed arms, remaining in the hands of the Moros. The various articles published by the press of the islands regarding the smuggling of arms into Sulu are wholly without foundation, including the one stating that arms captured from the Moros near Jolo had seen service in the Japanese-Russian War. The guns taken up and captured in Sulu are mostly Remingtons, Snyders and Towers, with a few scattering Mausers. None of these arms ever saw Port Arthur or Japan. Every man shot in skirmishes with the renegade Moros has been wounded by a Remington or a Tower bullet.

"As to the smuggling of arms I feel safe in asserting that during the past two years there have been no arms smuggled into Jolo. The Constabulary and the customs have been active in southern waters and any attempt to smuggle arms from Borneo would have been brought to light. During the past two months some twenty-five or thirty Moro vintas coming from Borneo and bound for the Sulu archipelago have been picked up and examined and in no case was a single firearm found aboard."

WARSHIP PURCHASES BY BELLIGERENTS.

An interesting question recently sent to our "Answers" department as to the status of warships building in foreign shipyards when war is entered upon by the nation for whom the vessels were ordered finds an able answer in an article on "The Indiscriminate Purchase of Warships by Probable Belligerents," in the London Engineer of April 4, from which we make extracts as follows:

"It has been suggested that some of the foreign ships now under construction in British yards might be acquired for the British navy. It will be interesting to consider previous transactions of this kind and their outcome. One of the salient features of British naval construction during the last few years has been the unexampled quantity of foreign warships and war material work on hand at the same time. No less than four foreign governments—Brazil, Chile, Japan and Turkey—have under construction in various stages at British works five super-Dreadnoughts of the largest size, besides Russian and Spanish supplementary orders of a considerable amount, while torpedo-boat destroyers of the largest size are being constructed for South American states, and especially for Chile, Argentina and Brazil. During the war with Italy the construction of the first of the Turkish battleships was only languidly proceeded with, but a certain amount of progress has been made on her. It is understood that work on board has now been stopped, and, due to the existing war, it is extremely doubtful whether her original purchasers will become her owners. The second Turkish battleship was never definitely ordered. The Rehad-i-Hamiss is to be a powerful vessel, somewhat of the Orion type, of 23,000 tons displacement, and carrying ten 13.5-inch guns and sixteen 6-inch weapons.

"Just before the Balkan war broke out the Greek government, which had previously had the purchase under consideration, hurriedly bought the four 1,000-ton destroyers then approaching completion at Birkenhead, ordered two years previously by the Argentine government. The excessively onerous and frequently fluctuating conditions imposed on the builders by the Argentine naval authorities resulted in vessels that were not entirely satisfactory either to the builders or the purchasers, and the firm was able to have the Argentine contract annulled and sell the vessels to Greece. Although the transaction was a perfectly normal one, the sudden sale of these vessels naturally excited a degree of interest which the transaction *per se* should hardly have called for. In this case the vessels were hurriedly sent to sea only a few days before the commencement of hostilities between Turkey and the Balkan states.

"During the last fifty years there have been some notorious transactions in warship sales, certain of which are difficult to justify. Just fifty years ago Messrs. Laird disposed of the famous Alabama to the Confederate States Government, but under very different circumstances from those surrounding the recent Greek transaction. The Alabama was built to the order of a private gentleman who in his official capacity—albeit possibly unknown at the time of signing the contract—was the naval agent for the Confederate States in Europe. As the Foreign Enlistment Act stood at the time, the Alabama, in the condition in which she left England—that is, unequipped with armament or military stores—was a perfectly legal transaction, and, in fact, much more so than the armored vessels built by the same firm for the same destination immediately afterward. These were seized by the British government soon after they were launched, at the instance of the United States Government, and eventually became the Scorpion and Wivern in the Royal navy. These cases are by no means parallel to the numerous later instances in which warships have been indiscriminately purchased in a hurry. A precedent much more nearly similar to the recent sale of the San Luis class of destroyers to Greece is found in the history of the United States war with Spain in 1898, when the government of Brazil allowed Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell and Company to dispose of the two protected cruisers of the Amazonas class to the United States, in which Navy they are to be found to-day as the Albany and New Orleans. An even more identical case occurred in January, 1904, just before the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war, where the Argentine government again figured. Two armored cruisers, each of 7,300 tons, had been built at Sestri Ponente, near Genoa, for the Argentine government, and were named Moreno and Rivadavia. These were sold to Japan just four weeks before the beginning of the war, and proved a useful addition to the fleet in which they now figure as the Kasuga and Nishinn. As it happened, the Argentine government never replaced these vessels, and its proposed naval developments were delayed until 1909, when the extensive Brazilian naval program quite upset the local balance of naval strength in South American waters, and led to both the existing Argentine and Chilean programs. At the same time as the Argentine government sold these cruisers the British government bought the Chilean battleships *Constitution* and *Libertad*, built by Vickers and Armstrong, respectively, apparently to prevent their acquisition by Russia, thus somewhat favoring the Japanese and preserving the local balance of naval strength in South America. These vessels are now the well known *Triumph* and *Swiftsure*.

"The only recent case of a warship built in England being delivered to a foreign Power when at war was that of the little experimental torpedo-boat *Caroline*, built in 1903 by Yarrow's, which left England as a steam yacht and was transformed at Libau, but the incident cannot be regarded as a serious breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

"These hurried purchases of warships are seldom satisfactory to the owner. In 1878 the British government bought up two Turkish battleships building on the Thames, but they were never afterward regarded as suitable. The United States Navy Department has never really been satisfied with the Albany and New Orleans; in fact, these two vessels were somewhat harshly spoken of after the war. They were built to meet Brazilian requirements in Brazilian waters, and not for the Atlantic Ocean work that their purchasers immediately expected of them. Criticism of the 'Swiftsure' type as fleet units in the Royal navy has been very frequent, in spite of their excellent performances. The Greeks will indeed be lucky if they escape the usual fate of nations that buy warships intended for another Power, though in their case their existing fleet is already of so hybrid a nature that the circumstances will not be so accentuated as they would be in the case of larger and more thoroughly organized fleets.

"Both the Greek and Argentine Ministries of Marine appear to be open to some criticism over this last

transaction. The Greek government had been inquiring widely for torpedo craft earlier in the year, and apparently delayed purchasing any until the final settlement of the negotiations between Italy and Turkey. The war between the latter country and the Balkan states, although it broke out somewhat unexpectedly as regards the outside world, must have come as no surprise to the Greek government, whose failure to provide earlier for an increase in naval strength under the circumstances can only be described as culpable negligence. As it was, it only just succeeded in getting the Argentine vessels away from England prior to the outbreak of war. On the other hand, the policy of the Argentine government in ordering and then relinquishing boats on the verge of acceptance is not easy to understand in this case any more than in that of the *Kasuga* and *Nishinn*, more especially in view of the fact that since the placing of the Argentine contract the Chilean government had ordered six of the largest and most powerful destroyers now under construction for any navy. This practice of parting with nearly completed ships, while affording the technical staff engaged in superintending the construction an excellent opportunity of studying foreign methods, leaves the original purchaser's navy for a long period without vessels on which to rely in case of emergency, or on which to train men in time of peace. If the Greek government had not been anxious to acquire these vessels in a hurry, the Argentine government would have had to accept them in the ordinary course of events, and one is, consequently, led to believe that its 1909 naval program has proved to be larger than was really necessary or that the type of vessel originally required was afterward found to be unsuited to the needs. Again, a flotilla such as this program embodied, composed of twelve of the largest and most heavily armed destroyers afloat, would require about 1,500 men, or nearly a quarter of the existing personnel of the Argentine navy. From this point of view it would appear extremely probable that the excessive cost and difficulty of maintaining such vessels has only recently been appreciated by the Argentine government, while, had the Greek Ministry of Marine only displayed a little more foresight, it could have built vessels that were better suited to its own local requirements. As an answer to those who occasionally complain of the danger of any great Power rapidly augmenting its fleet by the purchase of ships from another, it is only necessary to consider the intolerable inconvenience that would arise on active service by having a Rio de Janeiro in a squadron of Kaisers or a Moltke in the First Cruiser Squadron."

DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS.

Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, War Department, under date of April 16 announces that the following is the approved policy of the Division of Militia Affairs in regard to the status of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army on duty with the Militia:

(a) In considering the relations which exist between the United States and the states in connection with the instruction of the Organized Militia of the latter, it is evident that in each state there are peculiar conditions which will influence its policy in regard to the system of military instruction therein put in force. The Federal Government recognizes this condition, and the necessity that each state finally determine its own general system, with the proviso, however, that in order to obtain the assistance of the Government this system must be such as to afford proper instruction for its officers and men, a correct organization, and such a condition in regard to arms, clothing and equipment as will enable its Organized Militia to take the field as an efficient war unit.

(b) In addition to the allotments made by the Federal Government for this purpose, there are assigned to the states certain officers and enlisted men as instructors, whose services are at the disposal of the military authorities of the state, to assist in the accomplishment of the ends desired by the Government.

It should, however, be remembered that these officers and non-commissioned officers are under the orders of the War Department and have certain definite instructions which they must carry out. They are not under the orders of the state authorities, but are in the state as instructors for the Federal Government, and in an advisory capacity to the military authorities of the state; so, while the War Department concedes to a state the right to provide for its system of military instruction, as above mentioned, it must be recognized on the part of the state that the officers detailed to assist in carrying out this system should be allowed to do so in accordance with their instructions and in the manner they deem best adapted to accomplish the end.

(c) In order to secure the greatest benefit from their services they should be consulted freely by the authorities; and as it may be taken for granted that they are educated soldiers, it is believed that their advice on matters of instruction and on the system for imparting such instruction should be followed. This last, however, is for the state authorities to decide, the instructors in this respect having advisory power only.

(d) The system desired having been fully explained to the inspector-instructors and to the sergeant-instructors, they are expected to carry out the general idea, and afford all assistance possible to make it a success, but, as before stated, they must not in any way be hampered or restricted in the performance of their duties.

(e) If it is felt that they are not working in harmony with the state authorities, or they are not making a success in their work of instruction, it is always within the power of the governor to request the relief of such as are deemed by him unsuited for their duties, and this request will be promptly complied with.

(f) On the part of the Federal Government, if it is felt that the system of instruction put in force is not such as to accomplish the end desired—i.e., to fit the Organized Militia for the field—and if it should appear that the advice of these specially qualified officers is in general disregarded, or their services not utilized, they and the non-commissioned officers would then be relieved from duty with the state.

In the Regular Field Artillery Type B glasses are being replaced by the Type E only as the former become unserviceable through fair wear and tear. There are no funds available for replacing the Type B by the Type E glasses in the Militia except as a charge against the state's Federal allotment or as a purchase for cash from state funds under the provisions of Section 17 of the Militia Law.

The Ordnance Department is prepared to furnish to states having Field Artillery a miniature target equipment for sub-caliber practice. This equipment consists of the following: Ten targets representing guns horsed; ten targets representing gun carriages shielded; ten

targets representing caissons horsed; twelve targets representing machine guns; fifty standing figures; fifty kneeling figures; fifty prone figures; sufficient small wooden sticks for use in supporting the targets and target figures; sufficient small wire nails for fastening the targets and figures to the wooden sticks; four miniature sleds of appropriate size for carrying the targets representing the guns horsed and the caissons horsed; 600 feet of sash cord or rope of suitable size for hauling the miniature targets. The equipment may be obtained upon requisition, as a charge either against Section 1661, Revised Statutes, or under Section 13 of the Militia Law, at a cost of about \$11.

CAVALRY OF THE CIVIL WAR.

We recall an experience toward the close of the second year of the Civil War, when a cavalryman who had reported to a staff officer to serve as an orderly after riding for half an hour said: "Captain, are you going much further? I am very sore." This is not an unfair illustration of the character of too many of the cavalrymen of that day. Recruits, instead of being retained in the troop for instruction, were scattered for orderly service. There was too little instruction and use of the Cavalry as Cavalry, no proper appreciation of its value, and it was so scattered and neglected as to give point to the jibe of Gen. Joe Hooker aimed at the Cavalry when he offered a reward for a dead cavalryman.

How well the Cavalry redeemed itself in the end is told by Bvt. Major Gen. James Harrison Wilson, U.S.A., in his two volume story of his experiences, entitled "Under the Old Flag," which is published by D. Appleton and Company, New York. In January, 1864, Wilson reported to Secretary Stanton at the War Department. "He received me with a scowling countenance. He was evidently disappointed with my youthful appearance, but proceeded at once to lay down the law: 'I have sent for you,' said he, 'because I understand you do not fear responsibility. My life is worried out of me by the constant calls of the generals in the field for more Cavalry horses, and by the dishonesty of the contractors who supply us with inferior horses, or who transfer their contracts to sub-contractors, who do not fill them at all. They are a set of unmitigated scoundrels, and I want you to reorganize the business, drive the rascals out and put the Cavalry service on an effective footing. I don't want you to fail as Stoneman did, nor to say, as Garard did: 'I cannot hope to surpass the efforts of Stoneman.' Don't tell me you can't swing the job. I give you carte blanche, and will support you with all the resources of the Department.'"

As a result of Wilson's intelligent activity the contractors were brought to book, the horses improved and the Cavalry rose rapidly to the high state of efficiency which it reached before the close of the war. The Spencer magazine carbine was adopted as the standard for the Cavalry service, and Wilson's division in Sheridan's Cavalry was the first in the world completely supplied with any such efficient arm, which was subsequently furnished to the Cavalry corps, commanded by Wilson, whose exploits are described in this book. "No charge made with it in hand," says General Wilson, "ever failed. To the perfection of this carbine and the rapidity with which it could be fired I attribute the uniform success of the assaults made against the enemy's entrenchments at Nashville, Selma, West Point and Columbus. It was surely of great advantage to the Federal Cavalry, yet many older and more experienced officers looked upon it with disfavor. Conservatism in such matters is frequently far more costly than the most reckless over-confidence.

"In behalf of both Stoneman and Pleasanton it may be fairly claimed that their failure was due rather to the way in which the Cavalry was scattered and over-worked by those from whom they took their orders than from any shortcomings of their own. It is equally true that the disasters which occurred and the mistakes which were made by Sheridan were due generally to the same causes, and particularly to the manner in which the Cavalry corps was upon certain important occasions broken into detachments and sent on eccentric movements by General Grant.

"In Gen. David McM. Gregg, who commanded the 2d Division, the Cavalry had one of its very best officers. He had always belonged to that branch of the Service, and was noted for sterling ability and great experience. Steady as a clock and as gallant as Murat, it has been often said that he was the best all round Cavalry officer that ever commanded a division in either Army. Somewhat lacking in enthusiasm, and possibly in aggressive temper, he was a man of unusual modesty, but of far more than usual capacity."

"Kilpatrick," we are told, "always bore himself with unflinching courage." When Wilson was detailed Sept. 30, 1864, for the important work of reorganizing Sherman's Cavalry Sherman said with perfect frankness, but apparently without intending to disparage him: "I know Kilpatrick is a hell of a damned fool, but I want just that sort of a man to command my Cavalry in this expedition." Sheridan is charged with tardiness on various occasions and Sherman with a lack of boldness. "Between Meade and Sheridan there was, if not a feeling of positive jealousy and dislike, at least a noticeable lack of that comradeship and sympathy which usually grow out of common dangers and intimate personal acquaintance. Kautz was a typical infantryman, and never a success as a Cavalry commander."

"Sheridan failed just as flatly and far more unpardonably than Kautz. Sheridan was a brilliant soldier, perhaps the most brilliant, and certainly one of the most aggressive and successful on either side. But his great successes were not won as a leader of Cavalry alone, but with mixed commands. Winchester was the first battle of the war in which the Cavalry were used properly in connection with the Infantry and in which they played a decisive part."

Further on we are told that at the battle of Nashville "it was an unusual day's work for Cavalry. For the first time on any American battlefield all the available mounted force, a full army corps in strength, were massed on the flank of an advancing army, making a turning movement of the first importance against an enemy occupying a strongly fortified position. For the first time in our country the horsemen on foot had charged side by side with the Infantry, carrying the enemy's entrenchments, taking his field guns and capturing the detachments told off for their support. For the first time they had planted themselves in force behind the enemy's flank on one of his main lines of retreat in exactly the position for which they had started."

The success of the Cavalry here and later on, "while

largely due to the excellent character and discipline of both officers and men, was still more largely due to their concentration into a single corps, to their close co-operation in mass with the Infantry at Nashville, and to their mutual and unselfish support of each other in every stage of the campaign from the Tennessee River till the end of the war."

General Wilson dwells at some length upon an unimportant incident to show the fatal mistake of dividing the Cavalry corps into two weak bodies, when it should have been kept united and set out with strength enough to go and return in spite of all the enemy could do to prevent it. The movement, he says, "involving as it did not only the successful assault of strong entrenchments, but the capture of two bridges spanning the Chattanooga, was one of the most remarkable, not only of the war, but of modern times, and shows with unerring certainty that American Cavalry and mounted Infantry when properly trained and led are equal to any enterprise that can fall to their lot by day or by night."

"I am sure I shall be pardoned for again calling attention to the fact that its great successes were mainly due to the policy of concentration which I inaugurated and, as far as permitted, carried into effect, operating en masse as far as possible, instead of in detachments, as had hitherto been the rule."

"In a few weeks thereafter I had collected into cantonments between Gravelly Spring and Waterloo Landing six divisions, amounting to an aggregate of twenty-seven thousand men, all of whom, except one division, were mounted and ready for service."

"The march from Montgomery to Macon, 215 miles, was made between the 14th and 20th of April at an average rate, including the delay at Columbus and West Point, of slightly over thirty miles per day. Involving, as this march did, the capture of two fortified bridge-heads commanding the crossings of the Chattahoochee River, and the destruction of the Confederate property at those places, it may well be considered as one of the most rapid and important campaigns made by either side during the War for the Union. Indeed, the campaign from the Tennessee River through Selma, Montgomery and Columbus may be fairly claimed as the most rapid, far-reaching and successful cavalry campaign of modern times."

"The means of carrying it on and keeping rank and file with the colors had been completely destroyed, and it is but justice to the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, to assert that this great result was due more to its prowess and performances than to any other single cause."

"It was a close, compact and efficient organization of three divisions and six brigades, with from three to five regiments to a brigade and a battery of Horse Artillery to each division, the whole capable of marching easily and indefinitely at the average rate of thirty-five miles per day."

General Wilson conclusively establishes the importance of the role of cavalry, not by any argument in its favor, but by showing what it has accomplished and can accomplish again when properly armed and trained and handled in a way in which to secure the greatest results. Of the interest and value of his book as a whole a colonel of the present Army writes: "This is one of the most remarkable of all the books written by the great actors in the Civil War. In character sketching it has no equal. It is especially rich in the sidelights which elucidate the reasons which controlled many great movements. It is written in General Wilson's well known vigorous and trenchant style; carries conviction of its truth in every statement, is stronger than any fiction, and more fascinating than any novel. It ought to be read by every officer, especially young officers, in the Army, to whom it will furnish inspiration and encouragement in facing any unusual and difficult situation."

BREEDING ARMY HORSES.

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the U.S. Department of Agriculture has completed arrangements for standing of government stallions in the states of West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee to encourage the breeding of horses for military purposes in those states. The horses will be placed as follows for the season of 1913:

- At Huntington, Cabell Co., W.Va., the standardbred stallion Glacier B.
- At Point Pleasant, Mason Co., W.Va., the saddle stallion High Vine.
- At Morgantown, Monongalia Co., W.Va., the saddle stallion Highland Cloud.
- At Mount Morris, Monongalia Co., W.Va., the standardbred stallion MacNunne.
- At Terra Alta, Preston Co., W.Va., the standardbred stallion Sigler.
- At Savannah, Alleghany Co., Va., the standardbred stallion King Spier.
- At Falmouth, Pendleton Co., Ky., the saddle stallion Judge Collins and the standardbred stallion Hamlin McKinney.
- At Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Ky., the standardbred stallion Be Gue.
- At Leitchfield, Grayson Co., Ky., the saddle stallion Beechwood Chester.
- At Stanford, Lincoln Co., Ky., the saddle stallion Hamilton Chief.
- At Albany, Clinton Co., Ky., the saddle stallion Jesse Dare.
- At Dixon, Webster Co., Ky., the standardbred stallion The Tribesman.
- In Bath county, Ky., the saddle stallion Young Bill.
- At Kevil, Ballard Co., Ky., the standardbred stallion Twilight M.
- At Clinton, Hickman Co., Ky., the saddle stallion Capt. Peary.
- At Gallatin, Sumner Co., Tenn., the saddle stallion Fair Acre King and the standardbred stallion Lord Rion.

This completes the location of all stallions in the Central Horse Breeding District for the season of 1913. The headquarters of this district are at Front Royal, Va., Mr. H. H. Reese, animal husbandman, in charge.

BROOKLYN HORSE SHOW.

The twenty-first annual horse show of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn, N.Y., held April 17, 18 and 19, was a splendid success in every way. It was held at the club house, Park Plaza, before large crowds of enthusiastic spectators, and there was standing room only. The show was also splendidly managed and competent judges officiated, among them being Major Robert G. Paxton, Capt. Frank Tompkins and Capt. John B. W. Corey, U.S.A., and Col. Charles I. De Bevoise, 2d Cav., N.Y.

The military night of the meeting was April 18, when officers' chargers and military mounts were put through their paces. They were made to perform gracefully for the big crowd present, and in addition to executing the various evolutions necessary to the military horses, they were sent over the jumps. Gen. Thomas H. Barry,

U.S.A., and other officers from Governors Island were the guests of the club. The silver cup for the best model military mount went to Alden S. Blodgett's bay gelding Justice. The riders wore full uniform and presented a pretty appearance in the ring. The Tuttle trophy, for the best officers' charger or military mount, went to West Point, Lieut. Henry L. Watson's chestnut gelding, Chesapeake. The Fabre Cup, for military horses, also ridden by men in uniforms, was awarded to Lieut. S. W. Winfree's bay gelding, Grant, which beat Alden S. Blodgett's bay gelding Justice. A summary of the military events follows:

Model military mount, not over 15.3.—Won by Alden S. Blodgett's b. g. Justice; Squadron C. Farm's b. stal. Justice, second; Sequatogue Farm's b. g. Peacock, third; W. Davis Conrad's b. g. Prince Arthur, fourth.

Officers' chargers and military mounts, to be ridden by members of any branch of the Army or Militia in full dress uniform without any sidearms.—Won by Henry L. Watson's ch. g. Chesapeake; Alden S. Blodgett's b. g. Justice, second; S. W. Winfree's b. g. Grant, third; Charles McDougall's br. g. Covington, fourth.

Officers' chargers and military mounts, to be ridden by members of any branch of the Army or Militia in full dress uniform without sidearms.—Won by S. W. Winfree's b. g. Grant; Alden S. Blodgett's b. g. Justice, second; William Spinger Mitchell's b. g. Charger, third; Charles McDougall's br. g. Covington, fourth.

Military jumping class, to be ridden by any member of the Army or Militia in dress uniform without sidearms.—Won by Squadron C Farm's ch. m. Ceurvette; S. W. Winfree's b. g. Grant, second; Alden S. Blodgett's b. g. Justice, third; W. Davis Conrad's b. g. Prince Arthur, fourth.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

On a question as to the right to the extra pay provided by G.O. No. 34, W.D., of Nov. 28, 1906, the Comptroller decides that "a stepson dwelling in this country of a man naturalized under the laws of the United States becomes a citizen upon such naturalization of the stepfather, and this is in the holding of the courts in a number of cases." Citizenship of a husband, by naturalization or otherwise, confers citizenship upon his wife.

The Navy Regulations do not authorize the charge against a naval deserter of expenses incurred subsequent to his delivery into custody.

The discount allowed by an electric company for prompt payment is a proper charge against the officer using the electricity, provided he, through fault or neglect, fails to forward the bill to the general storekeeper within the period during which the discount is allowed.

The Comptroller decides that a dependent stepmother may, if designated, be paid the six months' pay authorized by the Act of Aug. 22, 1912.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

A brief history of the 7th U.S. Infantry, recently from the regimental press at Fort Leavenworth, gives the record of the command, with a roster of its commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and a list of all the officers of the field and staff since its organization. The 7th was organized under the Act of Congress approved July 16, 1798, but after an existence of less than two years it was honorably mustered out of service on June 15, 1800. It was again organized on May 3, 1808. The first engagement in which any part of the command participated was the famous battle with the Indians at Tippecanoe, near the present town of Lafayette, Ind., on Nov. 7, 1811, by Gen. William Henry Harrison, who became the ninth President of the United States. The first engagement in which the entire regiment took part was the battle of Villere's Plantation on Dec. 23, 1814, in which the command was conspicuous for its bravery and was highly complimented for its conduct under the British fire. The 7th has the distinction of being the only Infantry regiment of the Regular Army to participate in one of the greatest victories of American arms, the battle of New Orleans. The entire 7th was in this one great decisive land victory of the War of 1812. One of the most humiliating incidents in its career occurred in 1861. The organization was scattered about New Mexico at the opening of the Civil War, and was ordered to concentrate at Fort Fillmore, N.M. Major Isaac Lynde was in command. The Confederates were concentrating at Fort Bliss, Texas. On July 25 a column consisting of Companies A, B, D, E, G, I and K, 7th Infantry, and two companies of the Mounted Rifles set out from Fillmore to march to Mesilla, where the Confederates were encamped. There were two pieces of artillery with the column, and the town was shelled. Night coming on, the command was withdrawn, returning to the post with a loss of three men killed and wounded. The next day Major Lynde ordered the post abandoned and the public property destroyed, and at 1 a.m., July 27, the column again took the trail, this time headed for Fort Stanton. The Confederates pursued, about 300 strong, while Major Lynde had 500 men. Notwithstanding his superiority of numbers Major Lynde seems to have become panic-stricken and completely lost courage. In spite of the pleadings and protests of his officers he surrendered his command without firing a shot. Before the surrender the incensed soldiers cut the regimental colors from the staffs, and distributed the pieces to those who had fought under them in years gone by. Several months later President Lincoln summarily dismissed Lynde from the Army. Among the most conspicuous instances of individual bravery by members of this command was the carrying of messages through a country infested with hostile Indians by three men of the regiment. Soon after the Custer disaster General Terry made attempts to communicate with General Crook's column. Rewards ranging from \$250 to \$500 were offered to scouts to carry a despatch, but the Indians in every case drove them back. Finally a call was made for volunteers and twelve enlisted men came forward and volunteered to go. Three men were selected. They left camp July 9, 1876, reached General Crook on the 12th and returned safely on the 25th. The soldiers who successfully performed this dangerous mission through a country infested with hostile Indians were Privates James Bell, Benjamin H. Stuart and William Evans, all of Co. E, 7th Inf. For their bravery they were published in orders and awarded medals of honor by Congress.

In "Vainere" (To Conquer) Lieutenant Colonel Montaigne, of the French Army, in three volumes has sought to "set out clearly the form and essence of war, to

penetrate even the soul of battle and to tear from victory its secret." So reads the publishers' outline of the purpose of the three volumes which the author has published under the same general title. The first volume deals with the "Preparation for the Study of War," the second has for subtitle "The Study of War," and the last is called "War." This work is a sort of protest against what the author says is "the reduction of the science of war to the solution of problems of arithmetic and geometry, in which formula is everything. Everywhere the soldier must act according to formula, must think according to formula, and even must die according to formula. The man recites, the young officer recites, and the old officer grown gray in the harness recites." Intelligence and initiative in the chief, enthusiasm and courage in the soldier, appear to Colonel Montaigne the sole factors of victory, but under the dissolving effect of official instruction this image disappears to give place to the classic image of a game of chess. Studying human nature, the author arrives at the belief that "war, a conflict of the passions, a shock of societies, is a science of the moral order, and my ambition is to transport from the intellectual field into the moral field the bases upon which the military edifice reposes." He has chapters on "Fear" and "Against Fear" (contre la peur). There are also comparisons between French and German military theories. In dealing with the anti-militarist he is unsparing, maintaining that "war is the only important tribunal before which Nature compares, weighs the peoples of the earth. And her verdicts are always just. In those scales, iron outweighs gold, virtue outweighs genius." The publishers are Berger-Levrault, rue des Beaux Arts, Paris. It seems to us that French publishers of military works would do well always to give the initials of the author. Often we find only the last name given with the military title.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Australia proposes to make further additions to the British naval strength by opening shipbuilding yards at Jervis Bay and there constructing, during the next three years, for the Royal Australian navy, one battleship, three destroyers, two submarines and a supply ship. Australia has now building in England one cruiser, three destroyers and two submarines. Australia aims at the creation of seven battle cruisers during the next twenty years, which would provide local shipbuilding centers with more or less continuous work.

A correspondent writes in a spirit of questioning regarding our recent remark that the German Government was proposing an increase of the Army that would raise it to the 800,000 mark. As a matter of fact, the increase will far surpass that figure. According to a statement in the North German Gazette setting forth the conditions of the new military law, the total of the effectives present for duty with the colors in time of peace will be raised from 544,211 men to 661,776 (officers and non-commissioned officers not counted). These figures are the minimum and should be increased by 35,000 officers and 110,000 non-coms. Adding the Army Service Corps, the sanitary service, and the percentage of the real effectives beyond the budget effectives, to offset the losses in the year, the German army on a peace footing, under the new law, will be about 900,000 men. This huge force will be divided chiefly as follows: Infantry, 669 battalions in place of 651; 550 squadrons of cavalry against 516 under the old law; field artillery, fifty-five battalions, in place of thirty-three; line of communication troops, thirty-one battalions against eighteen. The object of these increases are in general two. The first is to rejuvenate the army in relieving the older men of the duty of taking part in receiving the first shock of attack; second, to augment the offensive force of the active army, and in consequence to make the mobilization more rapid; in a word, to rejuvenate in case of war the classes of mobilized reserves. La France Militaire of Paris commenting on these new army projects of Germany says that this new law not only looks to the "increase of the effectives, but also to the improvement of the financial condition of the non-commissioned officers," and our Paris contemporary warns the French legislators that in addition to changing the law of recruiting from two to three years, provision should be made for better pay for the officers and non-commissioned officers, both active pay and retired, that would assure them an honorable position in the community. Thus it may happen that out of the German improvement of its forces may come an amelioration of the pay conditions of the officers and non-coms. of their Gallic neighbors across the Rhine.

The Prince of Wales has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the British fleet. He became a cadet at Osborne on May 1, 1907, and was rated midshipman on the day of King George's coronation, June 22, 1911. From Aug. 7 to Oct. 26 of the latter year he served as midshipman on the battleship Hindustan.

The French army balloon Zodiac exploded in midair near Noisy-le-Grand April 17. Of the five occupants four were killed outright and the fifth died soon afterward. The balloon ascended at St. Cloud shortly before two o'clock and was carried by a westerly breeze over Paris toward Fontenay-sous-Bois. At 2:30 p.m. the aeronauts were throwing out ballast and the balloon appeared to be in distress. A moment later the car collided with a chimney and was thrown violently on its side. The car then cleared the chimney and the balloon proceeded. The wind changed and the balloon was blown against the side of a house. Rebounding, it crashed into telegraph wires. It got clear again and was blown away toward Villiers-sur-Marne. A few minutes later a loud explosion was heard, a luminous cloud shot upward, and the car hurtled to the ground. Peasants rushed to the spot and found the five men lying bleeding amid the wreckage. Two officers, Lieutenant De Nove and Lieutenant Vasselot de Regne, and Sergeant Richy were lifeless. A civilian died in a few minutes. The fifth victim, Captain Clavenad, died in a hospital at Vincennes.

Lieut. Archiropoulos, a Greek aviator, and a passenger, Constantinos Manos, a noted Cretan chief, were killed April 17 by the fall of an aeroplane from a height of nearly 2,000 feet.

The French super-Dreadnought Provence was successfully launched at Lorient April 20. The rapid construction of this warship constitutes one of the most remarkable achievements in the French government dockyards. The order for the laying down of the vessel was given in May, 1912, and the Minister of Marine has marked his appreciation by according one day's pay and half a day's vacation to all the men employed on its construc-

tion. Another super-Dreadnought, the Bretagne, was launched at Brest April 21.

The proposed change in the French period of service with the colors from two to three years has inspired General Mercier to say that a return to the longer period is an urgent and patriotic necessity. General Zurlinden takes the same view, and says three years' service would enable France to resist Germany whatever were the efforts made by that Power. Himself an Alsatian, he raises the delicate question of the lost provinces, and says France should return to the traditions of the glorious epochs of her history, and "ever think of taking back what was brutally taken from her." General Govian is more cautious. He advocates three years' service, but only on the condition that it is universal, and he warns his countrymen that the result would not increase the total strength, because a contingent kept with the colors would be wanting from the reserve. The right thing, he says, would be to increase the total liability to serve up to the fiftieth year, being thirty years in all, and he makes some alternative or auxiliary suggestions, including the reduction of the non-fighting services, which are excessive in strength, the suppression of the colonial army corps and increasing the temptations held out to men to re-enlist.

HINT FOR BOTH SECRETARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Now that our worthy Secretary of War has endorsed the plea of Secretary Daniels for an efficient Navy, it is in order for Secretary Garrison to speak up for a generous increase in our land forces and for the Secretary of the Navy to add his unqualified approval to the Secretary of War's request.

FRIEND OF THE ARMY.

Governors Island, N.Y., April 21.

U.S. MILITARY DETENTION BARRACKS.

Section 2 of S. 1032, referred to on page 1044 of this issue, provides for a new system of military prison administration, by amending Chapter 6, Title XIV, Rev. Stats., to read:

1. The United States military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., shall hereafter be known as the United States Military Detention Barracks; and the Pacific branch of the U.S. military prison, Alcatraz Island, Cal., shall hereafter be known as the United States Military Prison.

2. Offenders convicted by courts-martial or other military tribunals of purely military offenses alone or in connection with or involving common law or statutory offenses not felonies in character may be confined and detained in the U.S. Military Detention Barracks; and all other offenders convicted by courts-martial or other military tribunals may be confined in the U.S. Military Prison.

3. The government and control of the U.S. Military Detention Barracks and of the U.S. Military Prison shall be vested in the Secretary of War, who shall from time to time make such regulations respecting the same as may be deemed necessary, and who shall submit annually to the Congress a full statement of the financial and other affairs of said institutions for the preceding fiscal year.

4. The officers of the U.S. Military Detention Barracks shall consist of a commandant and such subordinate officers as may be necessary, who shall be detailed by the Secretary of War from the commissioned officers of the Army; and a sufficient number of enlisted men shall be detailed by the Secretary of War for duty as guards at said detention barracks and as assistants to the officers thereof. The U.S. Military Prison shall be similarly officered and provided with enlisted guards and assistants.

5. The commandant of the U.S. Military Detention Barracks shall have command thereof and charge and custody of all offenders sent thereto for confinement therein; shall, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, govern such offenders, and cause them to be employed at such labor and in such trades and to perform such duties as may be deemed best for their health and reformation and with a view to their honorable restoration to duty, as hereinafter authorized; shall cause note to be taken and a record to be made of the conduct of such offenders; shall shorten the daily time of hard labor of those who by their obedience, honesty, industry, or general good conduct earn such favors; and may place under military training those offenders whose conduct during confinement or detention has been such as to warrant the belief that upon completion of a course of such military training they may be worthy of an honorable restoration to duty or of being permitted to receive, and the Secretary of War may remit the unexecuted portions of the sentences of such offenders, and may in addition to such remission give them an honorable restoration to duty or authorize their re-enlistment in case the same is merited.

6. The commandant of the U.S. Military Prison shall have command thereof and charge and custody of all offenders sent thereto for confinement therein; shall, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, govern such offenders and cause them to be employed at such labor and in such trades as may be deemed best for their health and reformation; shall cause note to be taken and a record to be made of the conduct of such offenders; and shall shorten the daily time of labor of those who by their obedience, honesty, industry, or general good conduct earn such favors; and the Secretary of War may remit the unexecuted portions of the sentences of such offenders in case the same is merited.

7. The commandant of the U.S. Military Detention Barracks shall have custody of all public property connected with said detention barracks; shall have power to sell and dispose of any articles manufactured by the offenders confined or detained under his charge or custody, and shall regularly account for the proceeds thereof; shall receive and disburse all money provided or used for the said detention barracks; shall give bond and security for the faithful keeping and accounting of all money and property coming into his hands as commandant; shall cause to be kept, in suitable books, complete accounts of all the property, income, expenses, business, and concerns of said detention barracks; and shall make full and regular reports concerning all of said matters to the Secretary of War. The commandant of the U.S. Military Prison shall have like powers and duties in respect of the corresponding affairs of said prison.

8. The Secretary of War may from time to time designate any building or structure or any part thereof under the control of the Secretary of War and pertaining to the Military Establishment as a branch military detention barracks for the confinement and detention of offenders whom it is impracticable to send to the U.S. Military Detention Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, and may likewise designate any such building or structure or part thereof as a branch military detention barracks to send to the U.S. Military Prison at Alcatraz. Branch military detention barracks shall be subject to the laws respecting the U.S. Military Detention Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, and branch military prisons shall be subject to the laws relating to the U.S. Military Prison at Alcatraz: Provided, That branch military detention barracks and branch military prisons shall have such officers as the Secretary of War may deem necessary.

DETAILS IN J.A.G. DEPARTMENT.

The following amendment of the Army Personnel Act of 1901, as it applied to the Judge Advocate General's Department, is proposed in Sec. 3 of S. 1032, a bill to revise the Articles of War, to change the military prison system and for other purposes:

Sec. 3. That hereafter the provisions of Sec. 26 of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, as modified for the Ordnance Department by Sec. 2 of the Act of June 25, 1906, and by the Act of March 3, 1909, shall be held to include the Judge Advocate General's Department: Provided, That the board of officers which is to recommend officers for detail in the Judge Advocate General's Department shall be composed of officers of that department: And provided further, That acting judge advocates may be detailed for tactical brigades, and when not immediately re-

quired for service with geographical departments or tactical divisions or brigades, acting judge advocates may be assigned to such other legal duty as the exigencies of the service may require.

MARINE CORPS SERGEANTS.

The following list of sergeants major, quartermaster sergeants, first sergeants and gunnery sergeants of the U.S. Marine Corps, arranged in the order of their seniority, is compiled from the records of the Adjutant and Inspector's Department, corrected to April 15, 1913:

SERGEANTS MAJOR.

- Hayes, Thomas F., marine barracks, Annapolis, Md.
- Gerson, Louis, Manila, P.I.
- Quick, J. H., field and staff, 2d Regt., Guantanamo.
- Rowland, Edward, marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal.
- Eickmann, C. L., brigade field and staff, 2d Regt., Guantanamo.
- McCarthy, Timothy, marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal.
- Costello, John, marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Pardee, Harry J., marine barracks, Washington, D.C.
- Creamer, Frank D., American Legation, Peking, China.
- McNamara, M., field and staff, 1st Regt., Guantanamo.
- Blanchfield, J., marine barracks, Camp Elliott, I.C.Z., Panama.
- Grimm, Charles, Philippine Islands.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANTS.

- Fentress, W. W., Q.M. Office, Hqrs., Washington, D.C.
- Limerick, W. J., field and staff, 2d Regt., Phil. Islands.
- Maxwell, R. W., depot of supplies, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Shield, Thomas, Marine Corps Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md.
- Gunn, Wilbur G., A.Q.M. Office, San Francisco, Cal.
- Mills, William, field and staff, 1st Regt., Guantanamo.
- Edwards, John G., field and staff, 1st Regt., Guantanamo.
- O'Connell, John, marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Thomas, William F., marine barracks, New York, N.Y.
- Hobbs, Charles E., marine barracks, Washington, D.C.
- Carlos, Patrick J., field and staff, 1st Regt., Guantanamo.
- Grealy, P. J., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua.
- Springer, W. E., Q.M. Office, Hqrs., Washington, D.C.
- Sander, John G., marine barracks, Puget Sound, Wash.
- Bourret, Napoleon L., depot of supplies, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Ubel, Charles, field and staff, 1st Regt., Guantanamo.
- Harris, E. M., U.S.N. Disciplinary Bks., Port Royal, S.C.
- Shurtliff, Harry V., Q.M. Office, Hqrs., Washington, D.C.
- Henkle, Charles W., Q.M. Office, Hqrs., Washington, D.C.
- St. Clair, C. C., Q.M. Office, Hqrs., Washington, D.C.
- Kneller, George, marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Pope, F. W., U.S. Naval Prison, Portsmouth, N.H.
- Halladay, Harry, field and staff, 2d Regt., Guantanamo.
- Thalheimer, William F., marine barracks, Guantanamo.
- Van Anden, F. I., Q.M. Office, Hqrs., Washington, D.C.
- Strong, John, marine barracks, New York, N.Y.
- Newton, James H., marine barracks, Annapolis, Md.
- Parfet, R. W., Q.M. Office, Hqrs., Washington, D.C.
- Wellemeier, Wilbur M., marine barracks, Annapolis, Md.
- Dwight, Thomas, marine barracks, Puget Sound, Wash.
- McKittick, Walter F., Philippine Islands.
- Brown, William F., marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal.
- Barnab, Warren C., marine barracks, Portsmouth, N.H.
- Sefick, Charles, A.Q.M. Office, San Francisco, Cal.
- Weidmann, Jacob, marine barracks, Charleston, S.C.
- Carroll, Charles C., marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.
- Gregory, Maurice C., Manila, P.I.
- Crosson, W. J., depot of supplies, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Waller, John, American Legation, Peking, China.
- Lippert, George A., Q.M. Office, Hqrs., Washington, D.C.
- Peterson, Ernest T., marine barracks, Boston, Mass.
- Quaster, William E., U.S. Naval Prison, Boston, Mass.
- Grath, Patrick D., Manila, P.I.
- Gamble, Harry W., Philippine Islands.
- Williams, Robert E., Manila, P.I.
- Helwig, G. A., depot of supplies, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Reich, J. E. (P.D.), P.M. Office, Hqrs., Washington, D.C.
- Burns, James C., U.S.N. Disciplinary Barracks, Puget Sound, Wash.
- Salzman, O., marine bks., Camp Elliott, I.C.Z., Panama.
- Spencer, Ery M., Manila, P.I.
- Lytle, Clyde T., marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal.
- Costello, Patrick T., American Legation, Peking, China.
- Whitcomb, Harry S., marine barracks, Honolulu, H.T.
- Wooding, Walter, depot of supplies, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Hastmann, H. S., marine barracks, naval station, Guam.
- McGinley, William, marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.
- McCauley, Edwin P., Manila, P.I.
- Gilmore, J. M. (P.D.), marine barracks, Camp Elliott, I.C.Z., Panama.
- Reyelts, Heinrich, marine barracks, New York, N.Y.
- Horne, H. E., marine bks., Camp Elliott, I.C.Z., Panama.
- Gray, William J., marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Patchen, F. G., field and staff, 1st Regt., Guantanamo.
- Lentz, George, post staff, Cavite, P.I.
- Hendley, S. J., field and staff, 2d Regt., Guantanamo.
- Bloedel, G. F., marine barracks, Puget Sound, Wash.
- Becke, W. H., U.S. Naval Prison, Portsmouth, N.H.
- Cummins, Frank, depot of supplies, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Brown, Arthur, marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.
- Richardson, M. E. (P.D.), marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.
- Gerhard, H. J. (P.D.), marine bks., Mare Island, Cal.
- Montague, James B. (P.D.), Hqrs. Provisional Brigade, Guantanamo.
- Wald, Charles, marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal.
- Keenan, Joseph, Philippine Islands.
- Gerin, Victor, marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal.
- Kane, F. P., marine bks., navy yard, Washington, D.C.
- Asworth, H. (T.W.), field and staff, 1st Regt., Guantanamo.
- Roup, Edward C., marine barracks, Boston, Mass.

FIRST SERGEANTS.

- Fox, John, U.S. Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Welch, John F., the receiving ship at Puget Sound.
- Stevens, William N., U.S.S. Delaware.
- Sullivan, Barney, marine barracks, Portsmouth, N.H.
- Holt, E. H. W., marine barracks, Puget Sound, Wash.
- Meahan, Michael, U.S. Naval Prison, Portsmouth, N.H.
- Richards, Frank, U.S.S. Nebraska.
- Cook, George A., the receiving ship at Mare Island.
- Larkin, Edward F., marine barracks, Boston, Mass.
- Barry, Lawrence A., U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.
- Whalen, John P., marine barracks, Puget Sound, Wash.
- Mahoney, J. J., U.S. Naval Powder Depot, Dover, N.J.
- Borghart, William, U.S.S. Minnesota.
- Duffy, James, marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal.
- Moerk, Charles F., the receiving ship at New York.
- Moseley, Gaines, marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.
- Gordon, Daniel C., marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.
- Carter, Lee, marine barracks, Puget Sound, Wash.
- Potts, Amos E., marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal.
- Pennington, C. A., Co. D, 1st Regt., Guantanamo.
- Wilson, F. W., marine bks., navy yard, Washington, D.C.
- Dickerson, Alfred, marine barracks, New York, N.Y.
- Gulfoyle, P. W., U.S. Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo.
- Hingle, John W., Philippine Islands.
- Stevens, William H., U.S.S. Southerly.
- Joyce, T. F., Marine Corps Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md.
- Smith, Charles E., marine barracks, New York, N.Y.
- Howard, Richard C., marine barracks, Key West, Fla.
- Czegka, Victor H., marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Lott, Charles McL., U.S.S. South Dakota.
- Gallivan, James, U.S.S. New Hampshire.
- Slinguff, Robert F., marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.
- Quigley, Thomas, U.S.S. Tennessee.
- Duffy, John F., U.S.S. Michigan.
- McCaffery, John, marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal.
- Altrath, Emil, U.C.C. Colorado.
- Harbaugh, Frederick D., U.S. Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.
- Cinyburg, Emil, marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Johnson, Joseph, Automatic Gun Company, 2d Provisional Brigade, Guantanamo.
- Sweeney, Daniel, marine barracks, naval station, Guam.
- Carney, Thomas F., American Legation, Peking, China.
- Patterson, Frank, Philippine Islands.
- Hayward, Lombard T., U.S.S. Georgia.
- McGurn, John, U.S.S. Vermont.

- Allan, Robert C., U.S.S. Ohio.
- Byrd, Brownlow I., marine barracks, Puget Sound, Wash.
- Trainer, William, 2d Provisional Brigade, Guantanamo.
- Molloy, Thomas F., U.S.S. South Carolina.
- Daily, Robert J., U.S.S. Utah.
- Thompson, Sidney O., U.S.S. Connecticut.
- Jernigan, Thomas H., U.S.S. Reina Mercedes.
- Weidemann, Charles, U.S.S. Wyoming.
- Smith, Charles G., U.S.S. Wilmington.
- Kearns, John, American Legation, Peking, China.
- Holloway, William J., Philippine Islands.
- Atwood, Frank L., marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Wahlstrom, Frederick, the receiving ship at Philadelphia.
- Pennington, Harry W., U.S.S. Kansas.
- Wilson, Angus, marine barracks, Honolulu, H.T.
- Stahlberger, Adolph, U.S.S. Mayflower.
- Bowen, Dwight L., marine barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Ritter, Walter C., marine barracks, Charleston, S.C.
- Johnson, Charles A., U.S. Naval Prison, Boston, Mass.
- Smith, Harry P., Philippine Islands.
- Wallen, Charles O., U.S.S. New Jersey.
- Kaul, Herman R., Philippine Islands.
- Walcutt, Frank, Philippine Islands.
- Johnston, Norman, U.S.S. Virginia.
- Gorman, George W., U.S.S. Denver.
- McMahan, Ray, marine barracks, Honolulu, H.T.
- McNulty, Thomas J., 3-inch Battery, 2d Provisional Brigade, Guantanamo.
- Walker, Fred E., U.S.S. North Dakota.
- Pearson, Bert, U.S.S. Arkansas.
- Richardson, Le Roy, Philippine Islands.
- Donovan, Thomas E., Philippine Islands.
- Eddington, Walter J., jr., U.S.S. Des Moines.
- Kienast, Charles F., U.S. Naval Prison, Mare Island, Cal.
- Hilton, Joseph H., Philippine Islands.
- Moore, Wyle J., marine barracks, Puget Sound, Wash.
- Whelan, Matthew A., U.S.S. California.
- West, William H., U.S.S. Rhode Island.
- Couvette, H. H., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua.
- Yowell, Robert, U.S.S. Buffalo.
- Dunbeck, Charles, U.S.S. Louisiana.
- McNulty, Charles, marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal.
- Conachy, Peter, Philippine Islands.
- Aiken, Augustus, U.S.S. Helena.
- Davis, Frank E., marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal.
- Hart, James J., U.S.S. Montana.
- Burger, John, Philippine Islands.
- Odgers, Irving E., U.S.S. Dolphin.
- Richards, Philip J., U.S.S. Idaho.
- Talbot, Horace, the receiving ship at Boston.
- Myers, H. S., field and staff, 2d Regt., Guantanamo.
- Stamper, Jesse E., marine barracks, Camp Elliott, I.C.Z., Panama.
- McNulty, John, U.S.S. Maryland.
- Fox, Brent L., U.S.S. Tacoma.
- Walker, Cale, U.S.S. Wheeling.
- Walker, Charles P., U.S.S. Annapolis.
- Kearney, Michael, marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal.
- Hansen, Charlie, Co. H, 2d Regt., Guantanamo.
- Eagan, Thomas H., Co. A, 1st Regt., Guantanamo.
- Fay, J. H., marine barracks, Camp Elliott, I.C.Z., Panama.
- Arnett, R., marine bks., Camp Elliott, I.C.Z., Panama.
- McClintock, Henry, marine barracks, Guantanamo, Cuba.
- Beale, Charles S., U.S.S. Intrepid.
- Perry, William R., field and staff, 1st Regt., Guantanamo.
- Kriegel, Edgar O., U.S.S. Yorktown.
- Canavan, Martin, U.S.S. Florida.
- Keenan, E. J., marine barracks, Puget Sound, Wash.

GUNNERY SERGEANTS.

- Bristow, A. B., U.S. Naval Prison, Portsmouth, N.H.
- Lawlor, John, U.S. Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y.
- Naylor, J. W., field and staff, 2d Regt., Guantanamo.
- Clarke, Charles E., marine barracks, Washington, D.C.
- Collins, J. B., A. and I. Office, Hqrs., Washington, D.C.
- Marshall, Charles, P.M. Office, Hqrs., Washington, D.C.
- O'Brien, Thomas, marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal.
- Marston, H. W., marine barracks, Washington, D.C.
- Meginess, Charles D., 3-inch Battery, Provisional Brigade, Guantanamo.
- Ledoux, Onesime, M.G.C. Office, Hqrs., Washington, D.C.
- Brong, Eugene E., Co. E, 1st Regt., Guantanamo.
- Jackson, James, U.S. Naval Magazine, Hingham, Mass.
- Becker, Frank Z., Co. I, 2d Regt., Guantanamo.
- Huston, W. D., P.M. Office, Hqrs., Washington, D.C.
- Conley, Patrick, Philippine Islands.
- Baessell, C. F., M.G.C. Office, Hqrs., Washington, D.C.
- Flynn, William C. J., Philippine Islands.
- Stroschein, H. G., M.G.C. Office, Hqrs., Washington, D.C.
- Smith, Samuel W., marine barracks, Annapolis, Md.
- Cushing, F. C., A. and I. Office, Hqrs., Washington, D.C.
- Baptist, Henry, Manila, P.I.
- Roskes, O. W., M.G.C. Office, Hqrs., Washington, D.C.
- Corwell, M. M., Co. H, 1st Regt., Guantanamo.
- Curtis, Thomas, Automatic Gun Company, Provisional Brigade, Guantanamo.
- Haas, C. G., field and staff, 1st Regt., Guantanamo.
- Heaton, H. D., M.G.C. Office, Hqrs., Washington, D.C.
- Doyle, John, U.S.S. Southerly.
- D'Ipippo, F., U.S.N. Disciplinary Bks., Port Royal, S.C.
- Fisk, Francis, marine barracks, New York, N.Y.
- Hammond, Earl B., U.S. Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.
- Rolf, W. A., A. and I. Office, Hqrs., Washington, D.C.
- McNally, M. J., A. and I. Office, San Francisco, Cal.
- Hastings, A. P., A. and I. Office, Hqrs., Washington, D.C.
- Latina, James W., detached duty as marshal, Consul General's Office, Seoul, Korea.
- Scanlan, T., U.S.N. Disciplinary Bks., Port Royal, S.C.
- Miller, Peter, Co. C, 1st Regt., Guantanamo.
- Lamont, Harry B., field and staff, American Legation, Peking, China.
- McCann, John P., Co. I, 2d Regt., Guantanamo.
- Conner, R. E., U.S. Naval Prison, Boston, Mass.
- Kinslow, Wiley, U.S.S. Southerly.
- Cornell, Walter R., Manila, P.I.
- McCoy, James, Co. K, 2d Regt., Guantanamo.
- McAvoy, Patrick, U.S. Naval Prison, Portsmouth, N.H.
- Lipsley, John, marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal.
- Lippert, George, U.S. Naval Prison, Portsmouth, N.H.
- Hanson, Albert H., Co. M, 2d Regt., Guantanamo.
- Ralph, John F., marine barracks, Honolulu, H.T.
- Callan, Edward A., the receiving ship at Norfolk.
- Riekers, Henry A., U.S. Naval Prison, Portsmouth, N.H.
- Bland, Charles P., marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.
- McDonnell, William F., Co. B, 1st Regt., Guantanamo.
- Blunkhorn, Alfred W., Co. G, 2d Regt., Guantanamo.
- Burns, John F., marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal.
- Nielsen, George, U.S.S. Albany.
- Rhodes, Clarence D., U.S.S. Cincinnati.
- Kilcourse, Thomas J., marine barracks, Annapolis, Md.
- Mathias, C. E., Marine Corps Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md.
- McEvoy, Edward, U.S. Naval Prison, Mare Island, Cal.
- Merkel, Charles F., the receiving ship at New York.
- Ford, David L., A. and I. Office, Hqrs., Washington, D.C.
- Barrett, G. H., marine barracks, Camp Elliott, I.C.Z., Panama.
- Hale, Augustus B., marine barracks, naval station, Guam.
- Abbott, A. M., U.S.N. Disciplinary Bks., Port Royal, S.C.
- Randle, Walter M., marine barracks, Guantanamo, Cuba.
- Schriver, Ollie M., marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C.
- McGuire, James, marine barracks, Annapolis, Md.
- Curtis, Preston G., marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.
- Dwyer, Richard E., U.S.S. Saratoga.
- Grey, Charles E., U.S.S. Nebraska.
- Jones, Walter J., marine barracks, Washington, D.C.
- Fogg, B. F., recruiting publicity bureau, New York, N.Y.
- Hulbert, Henry L., marine barracks, Washington, D.C.
- Stagge, Arthur B., marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.
- Smith, Charles, marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.
- Hyndman, J. W., American Legation, Peking, China.
- Stout, A. J., marine bks., Camp Elliott, I.C.Z., Panama.
- Glyde, C. H., Marine Corps Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md.
- Baird, H. C., U.S.N. Disciplinary Bks., Port Royal, S.C.
- Clark, Albert M., Hqrs. Eastern Recruiting Division, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Jones, Alexander S., Hqrs. Central Recruiting Division, Chicago, Ill.
- Morris, Joseph R., Hqrs. Western Recruiting Division, San Francisco, Cal.
- Watson, Joseph, marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.
- Rome, Austin G., marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.

AVIATION NOTES.

Two officers broke the hydro-aeroplane altitude record at Annapolis, Md., April 24, 1913. Lieut. P. N. L. Belinger about noon ascended 3,710 feet. Later in the day Ensign Victor D. Herbster climbed to 4,450 feet. The former record was 3,500 feet, made by Lieut. John H. Towers, U.S.N. The flights on April 24 were made to test a new six-cylinder engine with which both machines were equipped. Ensign Herbster was accompanied by W. S. Daniels, a mechanic. He was forty-five minutes in making the ascent, but came down in four minutes.

Capt. C. de F. Chandler, Signal Corps, left Washington on April 21 on his way to San Francisco, to sail for the Philippines on the transport leaving on May 5, to establish an aeronautical center at Manila. Captain Chandler has been associated with the aeronautical work of the Signal Corps for the past seven years. During 1907 and 1908 he piloted free balloons on many trips in the Middle West and around Washington, the most notable trip being made on Oct. 17, 1908, when he made a trip of 475 miles, winning the Lahm Cup. He was present and on the board that accepted the first Wright aeroplane at Fort Myer in 1908 and 1909. He also served on the board that accepted the dirigible balloon in 1908, and made frequent trips in it at Omaha, Neb. When the Signal Corps Aviation School at College Park was established in the summer of 1911 Captain Chandler was selected to command, and has been in command up to the present time. He is a balloon pilot and dirigible balloon pilot, and has obtained the F.A.I. pilot license from the Aero Club of America, of which he is a member. In addition to this he has attained the status of "military aviator," which involves the expert management of the aeroplane. Captain Chandler is one of the pioneers in the Army of this work, has done a great deal to put it on a firm basis, and he goes to Manila with the good wishes of many friends in his new field of work. In addition to his general duties in the Signal Corps at Manila, he will proceed with the establishment of an aeronautical center there, where several officers are already undergoing preliminary work under the supervision of Lieut. F. P. Lahm, whose former work with aeronautics in the Signal Corps is well known.

Capt. Washington Irving Chambers, U.S.N., head of the aeronautical department of the Navy, with the authorization of the Secretary of the Navy was the guest of honor of the meeting of the Aeronautical Society in New York city on April 24, and was presented with a gold medal for being the first to demonstrate the use of the aeroplane as an auxiliary to the Navy. Captain Chambers spoke of the great need of a national aerodynamic laboratory, and thought the Smithsonian Institution would be a good father for one. He pointed out that the board of regents is composed of the President, the Vice President, the Chief Justice of the United States and other notable persons, and that the secretary has the privilege of the floor of the Senate and House.

A German army aeroplane descended on French territory on April 22 at Nord Arracourt, a few miles from the frontier. Two German officers, in uniform, Captain Devall, chief inspector of aviation, and Lieutenant von Mirbach, were aboard. The local military police and French customs officers hastened to the spot and investigation was made, but the German visitors were able to convince the French that they had thought they were descending on German territory. After the Minister of War had been communicated with in Paris the aeroplane was released. The French government is taking up with the German authorities the matter of landings of German airships in France, with the object of coming to some arrangement that will dispose of such cases in the future.

All military students are agreed as to the importance night fighting has assumed in modern warfare. Nocturnal operations not only offer the weaker party the means of surprising the enemy and retrieving compromised situations, and for this reason alone they will be resorted to whenever possible, but as dirigibles and aeroplanes multiply and gain in efficiency they will more and more tend to become the normal form of a contest between two armies. Hence the extensive preparations made for this novel aspect of warfare, which is just now the object of an earnest study both in France and in Germany. Berlin military authorities, which have a freer hand than those of Paris, have acted with their usual decision and created a special matériel for night service. Some twenty-seven sections of field searchlights on armored motor cars are available in Metz and Strasburg, and German artillery has been supplied with an improved type of lighting shell (obus éclairant). France is hastening in adopting similar measures. To succeed, night attacks require, in addition to a suitable matériel, perfectly disciplined and reliable troops practiced in night exercises, together with great experience and foresight on the part of those entrusted with the co-ordination and conduct of the operations. It is obvious that accurate information as to the positions of the enemy and knowledge of the battle ground are essential. Otherwise fearful mistakes are made, and disasters are to be expected. The Turkish rout at Kirk-Kilissé, for instance, had for origin a badly thought out and mismanaged night attack.

The old U.S.S. Granite State, formerly the New Hampshire, loaned by the U.S. Navy Department to the state of New York for an armory for the 1st Battalion of Naval Militia, was badly damaged by fire early on the morning of April 25, at her berth at West Ninety-eighth street. The men on board, in addition to the regular crew, fought the flames until the fire boat and engines arrived at the dock, and the fire was finally got under control. The deck house was burned and the forward part of the ship. The small-arm ammunition was safely removed from the magazine by volunteers under the direction of Commander Raynor and five of the eight cutters moored alongside were also saved. Three were burned. The U.S.S. Wasp, also used by the battalion and moored about a cable length from the New Hampshire was moved to safer anchorage. Several of the men who sleep aboard the New Hampshire, had narrow escapes from suffocation.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy F. D. Roosevelt said this week that he thought the friction which had arisen in the Boston Navy Yard between the boilermakers and the Department would be adjusted in a very short time. The trouble arose, according to Mr. Roosevelt, through a misunderstanding on the part of the boilermakers in regard to the system to be used in repairs to be made on the

Nebraska. The matter was explained by representatives of the boilermakers yesterday, and it was found that the men were laboring under a misapprehension as to the plans of the Department. The Assistant Secretary at once communicated with the commandant of the Boston Yard by telephone and requested to explain the misunderstanding to the men. It is Mr. Roosevelt's intention personally to visit the Boston Navy Yard either on May 12 or May 19, and if the matter has not been satisfactorily adjusted by that time, he will take it up personally.

The California Legislature evincing a determination to pass its anti-Japanese land law in spite of the protests of the Washington Government, President Wilson on April 23 decided to send Secretary of State Bryan to California to present the administration point of view to the California people. Mr. Bryan is expected to arrive in San Francisco on April 28, and take the question up at once with the state authorities. Discussing the latest phases of this controversy, which since it has troubled both the Roosevelt and Taft administrations is considered as a grave question of statesmanship, the New York Tribune says: "The Japanese government perceives that the real point at issue between it and the United States is not so much the proposed land law of California as the naturalization law of the United States. In forbidding unnaturalized aliens to own land, and in giving them a year's time in which to dispose of it, after which it would be forfeited to the state, California would merely be following the example of the Federal Government of the United States and of the imperial government of Japan. Japan's real grievance, if she has one, is not against the law which forbids an unnaturalized alien to own land, but against the law which prevents a Japanese from becoming naturalized. Her purposed appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States for an order permitting naturalization of Japanese is therefore logical and pertinent."

If we may be permitted to lessen the strain over the question of the anti-Japanese land law of California by lapsing into a jocular mood, we wish to call the attention of the legislators and statesmen now worrying over that problem to the fact that they should not hesitate about the mere matter of expenditure, for neither the state of California nor the United States should be put to any expense, in view of the letter we received from Dr. David Starr Jordan, for so many years associated as president with the Leland Stanford University of California. We referred to that letter in our issue of Jan. 18, page 599. In it Dr. Jordan referred ironically to the danger from the Asiatic side of our continent and said in the gay spirit of optimism which characterizes the communications of such doctrinaires as he: "If anybody knows of any danger from Asia we will cheerfully pay whatever it costs to head it off." We thus recur to this letter not that we wish to see the worthy doctor embarrassed of a large sum of money to defray the costs of the present dispute in California, because we well know that, rather than see so faithful a worker as Dr. Jordan thus mulcted, the whole Carnegie Peace Endowment of ten millions would be placed at the disposal of the California educator.

The directors of the Navy League of the United States met on April 24 in New York city and sent the following cable message in response to a communication from Viscount Kaneko, president of the American Friends Society in Tokio: "Directors of the Navy League at their meeting to-day send greetings to the American Friends Society, and assure them of the friendship of the American people for Japan. The questions now raised in California are local and not national." A committee, including Gen. Horace Porter, Col. Robert M. Thompson, Governor Emmet O'Neil, Henry B. F. Macfarland, Perry Belmont and Carter Harrison Fitz-Hugh, was appointed to submit resolutions to President Wilson, with the object of securing his interest in the proposed Council of National Defense, by formulating and recommending to Congress a continuing naval policy, and in a system of promotion for Navy officers that will provide younger fleet commanders.

As the result of the criticism of the appearance of some of the troops in the inaugural parade on March 4 at Washington, steps will probably be taken at Fort Riley to develop a systematic course in horsemanship, with special attention to instructing students in stable management, in the feeding of horses and in keeping them in better condition. This will not only apply to officers' mounts, but to the mounts of enlisted men. Of course no attempt will be made to develop the mounted service into a horse show, but it is a cause of much chagrin to the general officers of the Army and officials at Washington that the mounts of the Regular Army do not compare in appearance with the high class mounted troops from the military schools and Organized Militia. The Secretary of War, it is understood, is of the opinion that a great improvement can be made in the appearance of the mounted service by scientific feeding and stable management for its horses.

Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus, U.S.A., was a guest at the luncheon of the City Plan Association of Albany, N.Y., on April 9, as we noted last week, and made an extemporaneous address, which it appears was not very accurately reported by the daily press. General Maus writes: "While it is a matter of perhaps little importance, I wish to say that the quotation by the newspaper from which you quoted is largely incorrect. My remarks were made off-hand and not given to the press, but some newspaper man evidently tried to remember what I said, and his statements, especially regarding the cost of a post, etc., are totally incorrect. No officer of experience would, off-hand, attempt to say what the cost of a brigade post would be as quoted, or as to other costs. While I do not care especially about the matter, I request that you please publish the facts as stated herein."

While success in the pugilistic ring may not mean much to some as evidence of a nation's progress, it may have a peculiar meaning as a reply to the charge that a nation is degenerating physically, and hence the statement in Boxing, a London pugilistic organ, of Feb. 8, to the effect that the time is not far distant when France will hold the majority of the world's titles in pugilism ought to bring a distinct shock to those who have been picturing the physical deterioration of the French under

the "burden of militarism." The Paris correspondent of Boxing, F. H. Lucas, an Anglo-Saxon, thus writes that "while admitting the still existing superiority of English boxing on the whole as compared with the French, it must be lamentably admitted that the distinguishing line of fistic talent is getting perilously thin. I am afraid that the time is not far distant when France will hold the majority of world's titles."

In opposing the resolution before the charter commission of Cleveland, Ohio, directing that preference be given to war veterans in the awarding of appointments in the city civil service, Mayor Baker, according to the Cleveland Leader, took the ground that the man who volunteers to serve his country under arms is no more heroic than the doctor, the telegraph lineman, the inventor or the nurse, who remains behind and gives his services to his country. "Surely the commission," says the Leader, "would not subscribe to the idea that, when jobs are given out, service in war is to be deemed less meritorious than service in political campaigns?" "All this," writes a correspondent, "excellently illustrates the attitude of the present 'reform' administration at present engaged in moulding a new charter along purely utilitarian lines. A letter addressed to the 'progressive' Mayor by Major Charles Miller, U.S.V., a member of the M.O.L.L.U.S., Sons of the American Revolution, Military Order of Foreign Wars, Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, and past commander-in-chief, U.S.W.V., requesting the Mayor to direct the new 'municipal band' to end each park concert during the coming season with 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' was—referred to the superintendent of parks!"

Under the direction of the State Department 812 Mexicans held as prisoners by the Army on the border are being released. The authority for holding them in custody for any length of time has been questioned. Not only have there been serious differences of opinion as to whether such authority exists, but it is plain that the Army has no funds with which to subsist them. At Naco, Ariz., the Army had as prisoners eight officers and twenty-eight men who were wounded, from the Mexican federal army, and in addition twenty-eight other officers and 260 federal prisoners. There were also at the post thirty-two women and ten children. The rebel prisoners at Naco consisted of two officers and twenty-eight men. At Nogales there were one officer and forty-three men of the federal army. From the grand Armaric Fiscals there were four officers and 154 men.

All of the available battleships of the Atlantic Fleet have been ordered to participate in the dedication of the Maine Memorial Monument at New York on May 30. Had it not been for the annual examinations and closing exercises at Annapolis coming at the same time Secretary Daniels would have arranged for the midshipmen to be on hand to take part in the land exercises. Secretary Daniels, accompanied by Mrs. Daniels, will attend the ceremonies of dedication. The battleships which will be anchored at the usual naval station in the North River will include the Wyoming, Florida, North Dakota, Delaware, Vermont, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Kansas, Virginia, Georgia, New Jersey and Rhode Island.

E. T. Mann, a Socialist organizer, arrested at the instance of Governor H. D. Hatfield, of West Virginia, after the alleged receipt of forty rifles, and released on bail through habeas corpus proceedings, was remanded to jail on April 22 without bail. The case is an outgrowth of the miners' trouble in West Virginia. Judge T. J. McGinnis, of the Raleigh Circuit Court, held that, under Supreme Court decisions given in military cases, he had no jurisdiction. After the alleged shipment of rifles to Mann Governor Hatfield immediately ordered his arrest. The decision upholds the authority of the Governor to arrest and detain inside or outside martial law zone persons aiding and abetting an insurrection.

Although the Jolo Moros have been threatening general revolt, according to advices received at the War Department, General Pershing has the situation well in hand. Some weeks ago about 3,000 Moros fortified themselves on Mount Bagsok and for a time defied the American authorities. After stationing his troops so that he could move upon the Moro position, General Pershing opened negotiations with the Moro chiefs and succeeded in inducing them not only to lay down arms, but to abandon their fortified camp. This was done without bloodshed, and according to unofficial reports in a manner much to the credit of General Pershing.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., who was at Galveston, Texas, April 20, on his tour of inspection of troops on the Texas border, is quoted in a press despatch as follows: "I do not know just how long the division will remain mobilized, nor does any other man know. The division will remain any length of time, from one week to one year. I am sure the stay will be a long one, six months or longer." General Wood visited at Fort Crockett and expressed satisfaction with regard to camp conditions. The Texas City camp was inspected April 21 by General Wood, who left that day for Brownsville.

The present schedule for the opening of the Panama Canal contemplates admitting the water into Culebra Cut early in October and the completion of one flight of locks at either end of the canal by that same date. The passage of boats then depends upon the condition of the slides. It is hoped that we will be able to pass a ship before the close of the year and, if this can be accomplished, the Fram will have no difficulty in making the transit of the canal and every facility will be offered for its doing so. No assurances, however, can be given in the matter at this time.

The headquarters and Companies I, K, L and M, 29th U.S. Infantry, on duty at Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y., will according to present arrangements exchange station about Oct. 1 with Companies E, F, G and H and Machine-gun Platoon at Fort Niagara, N.Y.

Governor Sulzer, of New York, has signed the bill appropriating \$50,000 for the purchase of lands for a state rifle range for the National Guard, to take the place of the range at Blauvelt, declared unsafe.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Brig. Gen. Walter S. Schuyler, U.S.A., who retires April 26, 1913, for age, is an officer of extensive experience, and is among the old Indian fighters of the seventies. He was awarded the brevet of first lieutenant for gallant services in actions against Indians at Muchos Cañons, Ariz., Sept. 25, 1872; on Lost River, Ariz., June 26, 1873; at Salt River, Ariz., April 28, 1874, and in the Red Rock country, Ariz., May 14, 1874. He received the brevet of captain for gallantry in action against Indians in the Big Horn Mountains, Mont., Nov. 25, 1876. General Schuyler, who is a graduate of the class of 1870, U.S.M.A., was born in New York April 26, 1849, and after being promoted in the Army to second lieutenant, 5th Cavalry, served in that command until promoted major, 2d Cavalry, Oct. 18, 1899. His first post of duty was on the frontier at Fort Russell, Wyo., Oct. 9, 1870, and from that time to 1883 he was actively in actions against Indians and on frontier duty in Wyoming, Arizona, Kansas, Dakota and Indian Territory. In May, 1898, he was appointed major and A.A.G. of Volunteers, and was on mustering duty at Camp Black, N.Y. He was adjutant general of the 2d Division, 2d Corps, in June, 1898, and in July of the same year he was appointed colonel of the 203d N.Y. Volunteers. On Aug. 17, 1899, he was appointed colonel of the 46th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, which he organized at South Framingham, Mass. He had previously served with the 5th U.S. Cavalry in Porto Rico. He was in command of the 46th during the Philippine insurrection, the regiment arriving at Manila Dec. 14, 1899. It was mustered out May 31, 1901. General Schuyler's subsequent service included a tour of duty in Cuba during 1901-2 with the 2d Cavalry, duty as a member of the General Staff, and he was military attaché and observer with the Russian headquarters in Manchuria. He was present at the battles of Wafango, Laoyan, The Shake and other operations, and made valuable observations. His last assignment was as a member of the General Staff at San Francisco. He was promoted colonel Aug. 20, 1906, and was appointed a brigadier general Jan. 4, 1911. His last assignment was in command of the 8th Brigade, with headquarters in San Francisco, Cal. He is a lineal descendant of Major Gen. Philip Schuyler, of the Revolutionary Army, who came of a family which figured largely in the Colonial history of New York as far back as the period of Indian wars. General Schuyler's father was Secretary of State of New York and one of the founders of Cornell University.

As the result of the retirement of Col. Arthur Williams, 11th Inf., for age, on April 29, Lieut. Col. Frank B. McCoy, 24th Inf., and Major John P. Finley, Inf., unattached, will be promoted. As the Infantry has six extra majors the promotion will not extend any farther down.

Chief Btsn. R. C. Mehrtens, U.S.N., was placed on the retired list from April 19, 1913, after thirty years' service, and ordered home. He was born in South Carolina April 14, 1865, and was appointed chief boatswain Jan. 25, 1906, after a previous service of seventeen years as an enlisted man.

Chief Mach. Adam Gibson, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list April 19, 1913, and ordered home, was born in Scotland Jan. 21, 1854, and attained the rank of chief machinist March 3, 1913, after a previous service as an enlisted man of sixteen and a half years.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mrs. William Stuart Fleming announces the marriage of her daughter, Esther, to Capt. Peter Weimer Davison, U.S.A., on Friday, April 11, 1913, in the city of San Francisco, Cal. At home after Sept. 1 at Tientsin, China.

Mr. Frederic W. Thompson, theatrical manager, who conceived Luna Park, at Coney Island, N.Y., married Miss Selene Wheat Pilcher, cousin of Lieut. Winston Pilcher, U.S.A., at the home of the bride in New York city April 21, 1913. The Rev. Edgar W. Work, of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Ninety-first street and West End avenue, officiated. Lieut. Winston Pilcher, U.S.A., of Nashville, gave the bride away. The bride is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moorhouse Pilcher, of New Orleans, La., and Nashville, Tenn.

The most interesting news Fort Crook has had for some time is the announcement of the engagement of Miss Mary Ringwalt to Lieut. Thomas J. Hayes, 4th U.S. Inf. "Miss Ringwalt," writes a correspondent, "is a most attractive brunette and has been popular with all the bachelors, young and old, at the post. Her trousseau, which was almost entirely finished, was blown away by the tornado that destroyed the Ringwalt home on Easter Sunday; hence the wedding, which would have been in June, will be postponed until fall."

The marriage of Ensign Henry B. Le Bourgeois, U.S.N., to Miss Beall Daingerfield, daughter of Mrs. William Bathurst Daingerfield, will take place at St. Paul's Church, Alexandria, Va., June 4.

Miss Jamie Madelain Bass, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Milton Bass, 1200 Dale avenue, Oklahoma City, Okla., was married to Lieut. Charles A. Thuis, Inf., U.S.A., at the home of her parents April 3, 1913, the Rev. Father Bernard Mutsaers, of St. Joseph's Cathedral, officiating. The house was beautifully decorated with American flags, palms, ferns and pink roses. The ceremony was performed under a white pointed arch, entwined with smilax, behind which was a background of tall palms. White pedestals wound with ropes of smilax, supporting crystal candelabra in which burned green shaded candles, flanked an improvised altar. Tall Easter lilies stood sentinels at the ends of a white prie-dieu, where the bride and groom knelt to take their marriage vows. An orchestra played suitable music. Miss Edith Robinson, Miss Lillian Tidman and the little Misses Flory Huckins and Bland Solberg held the ribbons. Little Miss Nadine Colcord carried the wedding ring on the stem of an Easter lily. The matron of honor was Mrs. John Emerson, and she was followed by Miss Evaline Ragon and Miss Orlene Bass, maids of honor. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of bridal satin, as luminous as a pearl. The décolleté bodice was formed of surplice folds of a rich princess lace. Falling over the front of the skirt was a deep flounce of the lace, extending to the hem. Caught at each side were draperies of satin, outlined with the lace, the former secured under an applied train with rows of French knots, and ending near the

hem of the skirt with two large wreaths of orange blossoms. From a close fitting tulle cap, encircled with orange blossoms, her veil fell in full folds, and was caught near the end of her long train with a cluster of orange blossoms. She carried an enormous bouquet of Easter lilies and lilies of the valley, tied with flowing loops and ends of satin ribbons, over which fell loops of beautiful gauze ribbon. Mr. Thuis, attended by his brother, Mr. Leo S. Thuis, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was preceded to the altar by his groomsmen, Lieuts. B. M. Bailey and Fred T. Cruse, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Sill, Okla. A wedding reception was held after the ceremony, and a collation was served in the dining room. Shortly before midnight Mr. Thuis and his bride departed upon their wedding journey, which will include Kansas City, Chicago, Cincinnati, Ohio, where they will be guests of the groom's family, and en route homeward, St. Louis, where they will remain a few days. At her departure the bride was smartly gowned in a tailored suit of gray with shoes and gloves to match, and wore a small black Milan turban, trimmed with a white egret and folds of Bulgarian silk. The presence of a number of Army officers and their wives added to the brilliancy of the wedding, one of the most interesting that has taken place in Oklahoma City during the season. Lieut. and Mrs. Thuis were the recipients of a great many exquisite and costly gifts, including as much handsome silver, cut glass, china, brass and linens as any bride in Oklahoma has received. One of the most admired of these was a very beautiful coffee and tea service of Sheffield silver on a large tray, presented by the Oklahoma National Guard. Mr. Thuis's family sent a complete chest of flat silver in the much favored Fairfax pattern. His gift to his bride was a solid silver mesh purse. Miss Bass' gifts to her maids were little gold wishbone pins, and to the little flower girl she gave a tiny signet ring. Their hair ornaments were also gifts from her. The bride has been considered one of the most popular girls in society. Lieutenant Thuis is inspector-instructor of the Oklahoma National Guard, and he and his bride will reside at 1225 Shartel avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Frederick Hutchinson, of Bradshaw, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy Egerton, to Asst. Paymr. S. Rowland White, jr., U.S.N.

Miss Esther Margaret Green, daughter of Mr. A. W. Green, of New York, was married to Ensign Bushrod B. Howard, U.S.N., attached to the Idaho. The ceremony was performed April 23, 1913, by Mgr. Lavelle, of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in the Plaza Hotel, New York city, where the bride's family resides. Owing to mourning only relatives were present. In the party were the bridegroom's parents, Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, U.S.N., and Mrs. Howard, of Washington. The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with real lace, and also a string of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. Lieut. Douglas L. Howard, U.S.N., the bridegroom's brother, was best man. After their honeymoon in the South Ensign and Mrs. Howard will reside in Philadelphia.

Capt. George W. England, 20th U.S. Inf., and Miss Dorothea Young, daughter of the late Mason Young, of New York, were married on April 19, 1912, at the Chapel of St. Mark's in the Bouverie, New York city. The bride was given in marriage by her mother, Mrs. Mason Young, and her only attendant was her niece, Miss Martha Jefferson Kean. Capt. Kirwin Taylor Smith, 29th U.S. Inf., was the best man. Only the immediate family was present at the ceremony, which was followed by a charming reception at 102 Waverly place, the home of Mrs. Louis B. Myers, an intimate friend of the bride. Many good friends gathered to drink the health of the young couple and wish them every happiness. After May 15 Capt. and Mrs. England will be at home at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Bingham, St. Paul, Minn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Frances Josephine, to Lieut. William Horace Hobson, 9th U.S. Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Feroline, to Capt. Robert R. Wallach, 10th U.S. Cav., on Thursday, May 15, at twelve o'clock, at St. John's Church, Washington, D.C. A breakfast will follow the ceremony at the Connecticut avenue home of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Perkins.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sanford, of Litchfield, Conn., have recently announced the engagement of their daughter, Eleanor, to Mr. Winthrop Alsop Jackson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Jackson, of Middletown, Conn. Mr. Jackson is a brother of Lieut. Robert F. Jackson, U.S.A. No date has been set for the wedding.

At the home of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Daniel C. Nutting, U.S.N., at Bremerton, Wash., was solemnized April 19, 1913, the marriage of Mrs. Nutting's sister, Miss Kathryn Blanche Dew, and Mr. Lyston David Howe, of Toledo, Wash. The beautiful foliage of the native huckleberry, with branches of wild currant with their blossoms of vivid pink, were used profusely in decorating the rooms. Baskets and vases of pink roses and yellow daffodils were also used in the decorations. Little Miss Mary Jane Dew, of Toledo, Wash., niece of the bride, was flower girl. To the strains of the "Lohengrin" wedding march, played by Mrs. V. L. Cottman, wife of the commandant of the yard, the bridal party took their places in the large bay window, which was banked with green foliage. Rev. I. H. Wood, pastor of the Bremerton Baptist Church, performed the ceremony, the ring service being used. The bride wore a dainty gown of white satin charmeuse en train, with pinnies and bodice of beautiful Chantilly lace. A beaded Juliet cap, wreathed with orange blossoms, held in place a tulle veil, which fell to the hem of the train. The bride carried a shower bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley. After the ceremony a reception was held. Nearly every officer and lady on the station attended the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ewing Bush have issued invitation to the marriage of their daughter, Tillie Violet, to Lieut. Baxter Hunter Bruce, U.S.N., which will be solemnized on the evening of April 30, at 6:30 o'clock, at Trinity Episcopal Church, Galveston, Texas. A reception follows the church ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, to which only the bridal party and members of the family are invited.

A wedding of unusual interest in Bremerton, Wash., April 16, 1913, was solemnized in St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel when Miss Alice Ruth Doyen, daughter of Col. C. A. Doyen, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Doyen, became the bride of 1st Lieut. Jason McVay Austin, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., son of Professor Austin, of Ohio Wesleyan University, and brother of Lieut. Raymond Austin, U.S. Field Art. To the strains of Lohengrin, the bride entered on the arm of her father, preceded by the matron of honor, Mrs. Klein, wife of Lieut. J. H. Klein, U.S.N.,

and by two little flower girls, Jean Campbell and Fay Elizabeth Doyen, only sister of the bride. At the altar they were met by the groom and Lieut. C. C. Heth, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Keator, of Olympia. The bride was given away by her father. At the bride's request, "Berceuse," from "Jocelyne," by Godard; and the "Evening Star," from "Tannhauser," by Wagner, were played during the ceremony by Lieutenant Klein. The bride wore a beautiful gown of princess lace, trimmed with pearls, her tulle veil attached to a Juliette cap of pearls and crowned with a wreath of orange blossoms. In lieu of the bridal bouquet, she carried an exquisite ivory prayer book with streamers of satin ribbon and lilies of the valley. The little chapel was tastefully decorated with Oregon grape and huckleberry. After the ceremony a large reception was held in the spacious home of Col. and Mrs. Doyen, marine barracks, West End. Under an arch of swords, the bride and groom marched into the dining room, where the bride deftly cut the cake with the groom's sword. The table, where refreshments were served, was all in pink and white with carnations of those colors arranged for a centerpiece. Punch was served in the north reception room, by Mrs. A. H. Robertson, wife of Commander Robertson, U.S.N., and Mrs. R. Nicholson, wife of Paymaster Nicholson, U.S.N., from the handsome silver punch bowl from the cruiser Charleston. The guests were received by Col. and Mrs. Doyen, Lieut. and Mrs. Austin, Lieutenant Heth and Mrs. Klein, Paymr. and Mrs. George Brown, jr., and Prof. and Mrs. C. B. Austin. Those assisting were Mrs. V. L. Cottman, wife of Rear Admiral Cottman; Mrs. A. H. Robertson, Mrs. I. J. Yates, Mrs. Van Buren, Mrs. Harry Green, Mrs. F. G. Forbes, Mrs. Harrison White Cole and Miss Ruth Fay. All the officers and their wives on the station attended the wedding and a special tug brought many prominent Army people from Forts Worden, Flagler and Casey. Amid a shower of rice and old shoes the bride and groom left the home, only to be met by many of the guests, who, with the yard band in the lead, escorted the couple to the dock, where a special tug awaited to convey them to Seattle, whence they departed for a short honeymoon. After May 1 Lieutenant Austin and his bride will be at home at Fort Flagler, where the groom is stationed. The bride's going-away gown was of blue homespun with hat to match.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William S. Scott, U.S. Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, announce the engagement of their daughter, Kathleen Hastings Scott, to Lieut. Gordon Reeves Catts, 10th U.S. Inf., now stationed at West Point, N.Y. The wedding will take place the latter part of June.

Miss Aileen Gorgas, daughter of Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was married April 23, 1913, to Mr. William Wrightson, of Texas, in St. Luke's Chapel, Ancon, Panama Canal Zone. Chaplain Henry A. Brown, U.S.A., officiated. The wedding was the most brilliant social event of the year in the Canal Zone. A special train was run from Colon to Panama and return to convey guests from points along the line. The chapel was thronged. A reception at Colonel Gorgas's residence followed the ceremony. Hundreds of prominent Americans were present. The bride received many gifts.

Mrs. Neil Smith Brown has issued invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Marie McMillin Brown, to Mr. Charles Mason White, jr., Saturday evening, May 10, 1913, in St. John's Church, Washington, D.C. Miss Brown is the first cousin of Major William R. Smith, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and of Major Lytle Brown, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. A reception will be held immediately after the ceremony at 1927 S street, Washington, D.C.

RECENT DEATHS.

Col. Wendell L. Simpson, U.S.A., retired, who died at Garden City, Long Island, N.Y., April 23, 1913, was born in New York Aug. 10, 1859, and was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1884, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 3d Cavalry. He was transferred to the 24th Infantry in January, 1887, was promoted first lieutenant, 20th Infantry, April 20, 1891, was transferred to the 9th Infantry the following July, and to the 14th Infantry in September, 1898. He was promoted captain of Infantry Sept. 17, 1898, and was assigned to the 6th Infantry Jan. 1, 1899. He was detailed to the Q.M.D. in March, 1905, was promoted major, 19th Infantry, in March, 1907, and was transferred to the 15th Infantry Oct. 6, 1911. He was promoted lieutenant colonel in 1912, and was retired Sept. 7, 1912, for disability incident to the Service. During his early service on the active list Colonel Simpson served on frontier duty in Arizona, Texas, Kansas and Indian Territory. He took part, among other service, in the Santiago campaign in 1898, and was acting A.A.G., 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Army Corps, to July 20, 1898. He was specially mentioned for services during the campaign in Cuba and was recommended for brevet for gallant and meritorious services in the reports of Major Gen. J. Ford Kent, U.S.V., and Brig. Gen. Ezra P. Ewers, U.S.V. He went to the Philippines early in 1899, and was in the field in the northern district of Negros Island, his station being frequently changed. He returned to the United States on sick leave in January, 1901. After serving in the States he returned to the Philippines in May, 1902, and returned to the United States the following July and joined his regiment at Fort Leavenworth. He also served at San Francisco and in the Information Division, General Staff, Washington, among other duties.

Col. Josiah Marshall Favill, U.S.V., died April 21, 1913, at the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, from acute intestinal disease. He was seventy years of age. Colonel Favill during the Civil War enlisted as a private in the 71st Regiment of New York State Militia and went through the Bull Run campaign. When his regiment returned to New York he at once employed himself in assisting to organize the 57th Regiment of New York Volunteers. With that regiment he went to the front as a lieutenant. He later became the adjutant of the regiment, then a captain and brevet major. He was brevetted lieutenant colonel and then colonel for gallantry in action. He was aid to Brig. Gen. L. K. Zook, and then judge advocate of the 1st Division, 2d Corps (General Hancock's). Colonel Favill served with the Army of the Potomac from the beginning to the end of the war. He was at Bull Run, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Gaines Mills, Peach Orchard, Savage's Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Petersburg battles and sieges. He was twice wounded, both times in the head. He published in 1909

an interesting book called the "Diary of a Young Army Officer," which has been much read. He was a life member of Holy Trinity Church in Brooklyn, and a member of the M.O.L.L.U.S.

Mr. William H. Clopton, who died at St. Louis, Mo., April 17, 1913, was the father of Dr. M. B. Clopton, of St. Louis, and of Capt. William H. Clopton, jr., 13th Cav., and Mrs. E. L. Franklin, wife of Lieut. E. L. Franklin, 13th U.S. Cav.

Referring to the death of Lieut. Rex Chandler at San Diego, Cal., on April 9, while in the performance of his duty as a student officer at the Aviation School, as noted in our last issue, a correspondent writes: "He was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Chandler. His early education began at that place and at Hillsdale, Mich., where he graduated from the High School at the age of fourteen years. He thereupon entered the University of Michigan and graduated in electrical engineering at the age of nineteen. The following two years were devoted to his profession of engineering work in the Middle West, principally at Mason City, Iowa, and Gary, Ind. He received his commission and entered the Coast Artillery Corps of the Army July 1, 1910. Though modest and retiring, Lieutenant Chandler was cool and collected in time of stress and danger, an athlete and a man of exemplary habits and strong character, capable of much further development. He possessed that calm that comes to those bred and reared in the country when nurtured by plain living and high thinking. His parents and only brother were his comrades through college life, moving their home to Ann Arbor during his course there. Those who knew him feel sure that if there was a moment of consciousness before death and the engulfing waters closed in on him he met it with calm fortitude. He built a little monument of trust about to-day and was sanguine and hopeful of success in the aviation work. The Service has lost a gallant officer, the country a noble son."

William Morrison Simpson, a veteran of the Civil War, died at the U.S. Soldiers' Home near Leavenworth, Kas., April 11, 1913, of pulmonary tuberculosis. The deceased was born near Covington, Ky., Oct. 5, 1833. After the firing on Fort Sumpter until his native state became a part of the theater of hostilities "Union or Secession" was the foremost question in the section where he lived. During these troublesome times a secret service organization, composed of men known to be staunch supporters of the National Government, called the "Union League," was formed. He became one of its first members, and for several months, without pay or hope of reward, endured the hardships and dangers incident to that service. He was commissioned second lieutenant in Company B, 11th Kentucky Cavalry, upon that regiment's organization early in the war, and was promoted first lieutenant in the same organization in June, 1863. He was on duty with his company in Major Graham's battalion of the 11th Kentucky Cavalry, which after over a month's continuous chase, ending Sunday, July 26, 1863, succeeded in capturing the famous General Morgan and some 400 of his Confederate raiders near New Lisbon, Ohio. It was a patrol led by himself and Adjutant W. P. Pierce, 11th Kentucky, that located Morgan and his followers during the night of June 25 and transmitted the information that led to their capture the following day. During the operations in Kentucky and in the East Tennessee campaign he was with his regiment. He participated in the battles and skirmishes at Perryville, Ky.; Philadelphia, Tenn.; Campbell's Station, New Market, Fair Garden, Mossy Creek, Blain's Crossroads, Bean's Station, Dandridge and in other operations about Knoxville, Tenn. In December, 1863, he was appointed regimental and later brigade quartermaster, and served in the latter capacity during Sherman's march on Atlanta. He commanded troops in the 11th Kentucky in Stoneman's expedition against Macon, when portions of the Kentucky brigade (1st and 11th Cavalry Regiments, Union) broke through the Confederate cordon, that captured General Stoneman and the greater part of his force and escaped. From January till May, 1865, he was on duty in the Quartermaster's Department at Louisville, Ky. He resigned the Service May 15, 1865, and returned to his home. His wife died several years ago; his children were grown up, married and gone. He came to the Soldiers' Home in order to spend his remaining years among members of his old regiment, several of whom were inmates of the institution. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was beloved by all who knew him. His last years were spent in writing a quite interesting account of the Civil War, his regiment and his old brigade. His remains were interred with military honors by his former comrades at two p.m., April 14, in the National Cemetery near the Soldiers' Home.

Ensign Peter L. Pratt, U.S.N., retired, who died at Juneau, Alaska, March 31, 1913, was born in Illinois Dec. 6, 1874, and entered the Navy in 1893. He reached the grade of ensign in 1899, and was retired Nov. 21, 1902, for disability incident to the Service.

Mrs. Emily G. Cassard, mother of Chaplain W. G. Cassard, U.S.N., now on duty at the Naval Academy, died on Friday afternoon, April 18, in Baltimore City, at the home of her son, Mr. James L. Cassard. Mrs. Cassard had been in failing health for some time, and her death was due to general debility. She was the widow of James A. Cassard and was sixty-nine years old at the time of her death. Mrs. Cassard is survived by five children—Chaplain Cassard, James L. Cassard, Walter G. Cassard, Talbert D. Cassard and Mrs. Robert Doxey, of Baltimore county, Md. Chaplain Cassard, notwithstanding his great bereavement, officiated at the chapel service on Sunday morning at the Naval Academy.

A tribute to the late Greta Chase Hull, wife of Col. John A. Hull, J.A.G. Dept., appears in the Des Moines Capitol, and a correspondent informs us is from the pen of ex-Senator Lafayette Young, who knew Mrs. Hull well. It says, in part: "Des Moines is mourning the death of a young woman who was dear to many and loved by thousands. She was free from envy and jealousy; she was generous and forgiving; helpful and loving. Her mother was Miss Florie McCain, member of an old family. Her father was John W. Chase. Her relatives were almost without number in the community. She was the pride and pet of them all. When she was married to Colonel Hull everyone said, 'What a lovely bride Greta made'; also, 'What a splendid match.' The eleven years since have been eventful. They lived wherever soldiers were called. In their hearts Des Moines was the home nest, and here they longed to come when the age of retirement should be reached. But one of them is here now—Greta, cold in death, pallid and pale, yet beautiful and womanly. All that there is earthly of her rests among the flowers, in Woodland Cemetery, where generations of her kindred rest."

The funeral services of Mrs. J. B. McCleery, wife of the late J. B. McCleery, former chaplain at the U.S.

Military Prison, who died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Morrison, at Vancouver, B.C., were held in Leavenworth, Kas., Sunday, April 20, 1913. Her husband died at Fort Sheridan, Ill., in 1903, since which time Mrs. McCleery has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Morrison, wife of Colonel Morrison. Besides Mrs. Morrison, two other children survive, Mrs. Benjamin Alvord, wife of Colonel Alvord, now stationed at New York, and Lieut. John S. McCleery, 20th U.S. Inf.

Mr. Wentworth Terry Harrison, son of Comdr. W. K. Harrison, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., April 16, 1913.

Mr. Frederick Oliver, father of Lieut. Frederick L. Oliver, U.S.N., died at Charlotte, N.C., April 10, 1913.

Marie Louise Baird, sister of Mrs. Louis J. Magill, wife of Major Louis J. Magill, U.S.M.C., died at Philadelphia, Pa., April 19, 1913.

Capt. Clarence A. Treuholtz, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., April 15, 1913. He was born in California Dec. 5, 1876, and was appointed a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps July 7, 1908. He was appointed in the Medical Corps May 28, 1909.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Capt. Warren C. Beach, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Beach were among the dinner hosts in Washington, D.C., on April 18.

Surg. Francis M. Furlong, U.S.N., arrived in New York on April 18 on the Cunarder Mauretania from Liverpool, England.

Mrs. Louie Williamson, daughter of Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., will sail for Europe on April 29, to be gone six months.

Capt. Charles H. Harlow, U.S.N., and Mrs. Harlow are staying at the Ritz, in Paris, France, having recently returned from a trip to India.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, U.S.N., and Mrs. Emory have recently returned from a trip abroad, and are now at their residence in Washington, D.C.

Miss Marie Stevens, daughter of Major Pierre C. Stevens, U.S.A., entertained informally at tea in Washington, D.C., on April 21 for her house guest, Mrs. Searle Barclay.

Mrs. Walter Gunster, wife of Lieut. W. E. Gunster, 18th U.S. Inf., and small daughter are stopping at 24 East Madison street, Baltimore, Md. Later they may join Lieutenant Gunster, who is on the border.

Mrs. Robert W. Leshner entertained one evening last week at her home in R street, Washington, D.C., with a dance for her daughter, Evelyn Crist, and debutantes of the season. A buffet supper was served at twelve.

Mrs. John W. Timmons, wife of Lieutenant Timmons, U.S.N., who has been visiting her parents, former Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks, at their home in Indianapolis, Ind., returned this week to Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Joseph Garrard, wife of Colonel Garrard, U.S.A., received the guests at the informal hop given in the hop room in the administration building at Fort Myer, Va., on April 19. Many supper parties in the post were given after the hop.

Mrs. Stanford, wife of Rear Admiral Homer R. Stanford, U.S.N., entertained at a luncheon of twenty-six covers at the Army and Navy Club in Washington, D.C., on April 18, in honor of Mrs. Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy.

Mrs. Brinton Stone was hostess at a large tea at her residence on De Sales Place, Washington, D.C., on April 21, to meet Mrs. Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy. Mrs. Victor Blue, Mrs. Henry B. Wilson and the Misses Bagley assisted.

Col. H. G. Burton has resigned as commandant of the Veteran Home of California, near Yountville, on account of ill health. From May 15 his address will be 144 Grand avenue, Oakland, Cal. Gen. C. A. Woodruff, U.S.A., succeeds him.

Major F. H. E. Ebstein, U.S.A., who has been ill at the Hudson Street Hospital, New York city, was removed to his home, 1302 Pacific street, Brooklyn, N.Y., on April 20. His condition is improving, but it is likely to be a considerable time before he will resume his duties as Receiver of Taxes, New York city.

Among the many events planned for Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Mills, during their present visit to Atlanta, Ga., was a tea at which Mrs. Albert Howell, jr., entertained Thursday afternoon, April 24, after the opera, in compliment to Mrs. Mills, and Sunday, April 27, Gen. and Mrs. Mills will be the guests of Judge and Mrs. W. T. Newman for an informal supper.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison were dinner guests in Washington, D.C., April 21, of Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A., who had in the company to meet them Mr. and Mrs. John E. Reyburn, Mrs. Alexander M. Thackara, Mrs. Leonard Wood, Miss Mabel Boardman, Miss Eleanor Reyburn, Representative Swager Sherley, Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, U.S.A., and Col. John Biddle, U.S.A.

Comdr. T. Miyage, of the Japanese Imperial navy, entertained at five hundred at the home of Mrs. L. S. Adams, 1765 Euclid street, Washington, April 21. Among those present were Commander Taguchi, Commander Kohoyashi, Commander Takeuchi, Mrs. M. M. Norton, Mrs. L. S. Adams, Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. B. Varner and the Misses Margaret Norton, Ruth R. Adams, Nettie Herrick and Mary E. Haynie.

Among military and diplomatic circles in Berlin, Germany, much regret is expressed at the impending departure of the American Naval Attaché, Capt. Albert P. Niblack, and his wife, who will leave Berlin in July. His successor will be Lieut. Comdr. Walter R. Gherardi. The Niblack has done considerable entertaining and have added social prestige to the American Embassy. Mrs. Niblack, who has been visiting her invalid mother in San Francisco, will return next month to Germany to superintend the transfer of her household to Washington.

The ladies of the 3d U.S. Cavalry gave a farewell reception to Mrs. Hugh L. Scott at Colonel Carleton's quarters, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 12. Mrs. Carleton received with Mrs. Scott. Mrs. Rice served mousse. Mrs. Thayer poured tea. All the ladies of the 3d Cavalry were on duty as hostesses. The rooms were decorated with a profusion of roses and carnations. The 3d Cavalry band rendered a most enjoyable program. The guests were the other ladies of Fort Sam Houston. All were very loath to say good-bye to Mrs. Scott, whose fine character and charming personality have made for her so many friends.

The wife of Ensign Charles L. Best, U.S.N., gave birth to a son at San Diego, Cal., April 5, 1913.

Miss Helen Rodgers, sister of Capt. William L. Rodgers, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., on April 16.

Rear Admiral Thomas Holdup Stevens, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Stevens, of Washington, are at the Gotham Hotel, New York city, for a short stay.

Mrs. Pratt, wife of Comdr. William V. Pratt, U.S.N., who has been at Newport, R.I., for the past two years, expects to sail for Europe on June 1, to spend a year.

Mrs. W. A. Glassford and Mrs. Pelham D. Glassford and three children sailed on the Logan April 5 to join Colonel Glassford and Lieutenant Glassford in Manila.

Capt. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., commandant of the New York Navy Yard, Mrs. Gleaves and the Misses Gleaves expect to spend part of the coming summer at Jamestown, R.I.

A publisher's note records the recent receipt of an order from one of the largest booksellers in Japan for "Armaments and Arbitration," by Rear Admiral A. T. Mahan, U.S.N.

Miss Alys Meyer, daughter of the former Secretary of the Navy, and her fiancé, Lieut. Raymond C. P. Rodgers, U.S.N., were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Herman Jennings in Washington, D.C., on April 18.

Capt. Henry C. Jewett, U.S.A., and Mrs. Jewett will give an informal dance at the Officers' Club at Washington Barracks, D.C., on Tuesday, April 29, in honor of Miss Hume, sister of Mrs. Jewett, whose marriage will take place the following day.

Mrs. O. W. Fowler, wife of Lieutenant Fowler, U.S.N., now stationed at the Naval Academy, will leave Annapolis on April 28 for New York, stopping at the McAlpin Hotel for a few days prior to her departure for Europe to spend the summer.

Mr. Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, and Mrs. Stimson spent the past week-end in Washington, D.C. They were the guests of Major Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wotherspoon at luncheon at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on Sunday.

Mrs. John Colt Beaumont, wife of Captain Beaumont, U.S.M.C., and her little girl, and Mrs. Arthur Yates, widow of Captain Yates, U.S.N., who have been visiting Lieut. Col. Harry Taylor, U.S.A., and Mrs. Taylor in Washington, D.C., left last week for Liberty, N.Y.

Mrs. Neff, wife of Capt. J. H. Neff, P.S., is now slowly recovering from two very serious operations performed by Dr. William J. Mayo on March 18 and 22, at St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minn., and expects to leave for her home in Kingwood, W. Va., by the first of May.

The Misses Wilson, daughters of the President and Mrs. Wilson, attended the hop given at the Officers' Club at the Washington Barracks, D.C., on Friday, April 18. Mrs. Garrison, wife of the Secretary of War, and Mrs. William J. Barden, wife of Major Barden, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., received the guests.

Mr. Louis Bacon, of Boston, arrived April 24 in Washington to join Mrs. Bacon, who is passing a fortnight with her parents, Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., and Mrs. Southerland. Miss Harriet Southerland will spend the summer with her brother-in-law and sister on the north shore of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Dudley W. Knox, wife of Lieutenant Commander Knox, U.S.N., lost a very valuable old-fashioned round cluster pin of rose diamonds set in silver at Newport, R.I., April 23. The pin was valued at \$1,000, and was lost while Mrs. Knox was going to meet her mother, Mrs. McCalla, wife of the late Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla, U.S.N., at the steamboat landing.

Mr. W. E. Christian, of the Cablenews-American staff, was a visitor in Zamboanga early in March, the Mindanao Herald reports. He was on a leave of absence making a tour of the southern islands. His son, Lieut. Thomas J. Christian, 7th U.S. Cav., stationed at Fort McKinley, who is a grandson of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, has a number of West Point classmates stationed in Mindanao, with whom Mr. Christian was visiting.

Mrs. Edward Burr, wife of Colonel Burr, U.S.A., was hostess at a charming tea in compliment to Mrs. Thomas Robins, wife of Captain Robins, U.S.A., at her apartment at the Marlborough, in Washington, D.C., on April 19. Mrs. William J. Barden, wife of Major Barden, U.S.A.; Mrs. Mark Brooke, wife of Captain Brooke, U.S.A.; Mrs. Robert R. Ralston, wife of Captain Ralston; Mrs. Henry C. Jewett, wife of Captain Jewett, U.S.A., and Mrs. Francis B. Wilby, wife of Captain Wilby, assisted.

After ten years' service as Assistant Secretary of War Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, of Albany, retires upon the appointment by the President of Henry S. Breckenridge, of Kentucky. General Oliver about the middle of May, with Mrs. Oliver and their daughter, will take an extended trip through Europe, remaining abroad for a year. Following this General Oliver will, it is said, make his home in Albany. General Oliver became Assistant Secretary of War Aug. 1, 1903, in the Roosevelt administration, and was retained by President Taft. He succeeded Col. William Cary Sanger, of New York.

The annual meeting of the Army Relief Society will be held at the residence of the president, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, 2 West Fifty-third street, New York city, Wednesday, April 30, at three o'clock. All who may be interested in the work of the Society are cordially invited to be present. The object of the Society is to provide relief, in case of emergency, for dependent widows and orphans of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army of the United States, to aid in securing employment for them and to supervise the education of such orphan children. Mr. Cornelius R. Agnew, 22 William street, is the treasurer of the Society.

One of the most beautiful entertainments of the spring season was the reception given at the New Willard, Washington, D.C., Tuesday night, April 22, by the Southern Branch of the Woman's National Wilson and Marshall Organization of the District of Columbia in honor of their president, Mrs. George A. Arnes. Quantities of palms, ferns and baskets of red roses formed the decorations for the occasion, and a huge cluster of American Beauty roses sent by the President and Mrs. Wilson occupied a conspicuous place near the entrance. Assisting in receiving the guests were Miss Jessie Wilson, Miss Eleanor Wilson and Miss Hagner. Others in the receiving line were Mrs. William Harvey, Mrs. J. Charles Linthicum, Mrs. Dudley M. Hughes, Mrs. L. Fagg Morgan, Mrs. Robert W. Leshner, Mrs. Olive Hancock, Mrs. C. D. Merwin, Mrs. Teresa Dean, Mrs. Bonham and Mrs. John Poole. Mrs. Etta Griffin and Miss Collins were at the punch table. Claude N. Bennett and John Poole made the introductions.

Major W. R. Sample, U.S.A., has changed station from Fort Miley to the Presidio of San Francisco.

A son was born to the wife of P. A. Surg. Harry F. Hull, U.S.N., at Bremerton, Wash., April 14, 1913.

A daughter was born to Lieut. and Mrs. H. M. Cooper, 21st U.S. Inf., at Terre Haute, Ind., April 21, 1913.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. George F. Winslow, U.S.N., have returned from abroad and are at Hotel Astor, New York city.

The officers of Fort Myer, Va., have issued invitations to the third annual military horse show, to be held in the riding hall at Fort Myer April 28, 29 and 30.

Mrs. Robert L. Denig, wife of Lieut. Robert L. Denig, U.S.M.C., will spend the latter part of April at Atlantic City, N.J., instead of May, as previously announced.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U.S.N., and Lieut. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, U.S.A., were guests at the annual banquet of the Old Guard in New York city April 21.

Rear Admiral Edward H. Gheen, U.S.N., retired, Mrs. Gheen and the Misses Florence and Mary Gheen will leave on board the Saxonia from New York April 26 for Italy.

Second Lieut. Daniel A. Connor, 14th U.S. Cav., who has resigned from the Army, to take effect May 1, 1913. He was appointed from civil life April 12, 1912, and is a native of Washington, D.C.

Miss Kathleen Scott was "Duchess of Fort Sam Houston" in the carnival of San Jacinto in San Antonio on April 24. Miss Olive Gray was her maid and Lieuts. Raymond McQuillan and Jack Johnson were her knights.

Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Harlow, U.S.N., arrived in Paris on April 10, and are at the Hotel Ritz. They have returned from Calcutta via P. and O. to Marseilles. Captain Harlow has been recalled from his trip around the world by the serious illness of his father, Rev. H. A. Harlow, of Nyack, N.Y.

A son, Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, 5th, was born April 6, 1913, to Mrs. J. M. Wainwright, wife of 1st Lieut. J. M. Wainwright, 1st U.S. Cav., at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Jonathan the 5th is a grandson of the late Major R. P. Page Wainwright, U.S. Cav., and of Major Dwight E. Holley, U.S.A.

Col. and Mrs. A. H. Appel, U.S.A., with their daughter and son-in-law, P. A. Surg. G. L. Wickes, U.S.N., have taken apartments at the Netherlands, Riverside Drive and Eighty-sixth street, New York city. Dr. Wickes has recently returned from the Orient and has been detailed for duty at the New York Navy Yard.

Mrs. Fuller, wife of Major Lawson M. Fuller, U.S.A., and their daughter, Margaret, arrived in Washington on April 23, after a sojourn of several months in Europe. They will reside at the Portner until they can take possession of their new home, 1818 Nineteenth street, N.W., purchased from Senator Joseph M. Dixon in January last.

Lieut. John Grady, U.S.N., for the last two years in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office at New York city, was on April 22 presented with a watch chain and diamond locket and a pair of cuff buttons, as a token of the esteem in which he is held by the members of the Maritime Exchange. The presentation was made by Willard U. Taylor, president.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U.S.N., retired, and Capt. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., commandant of the New York Navy Yard, were among guests at a dinner in New York city on April 24, given on the twenty-seventh floor of the new fifty-five-story Woolworth building in honor of its architect, Cass Gilbert. Frank W. Woolworth was host of the evening, and many distinguished men from all parts of the country were present.

Lieut. Col. E. F. McGlachlin, 2d U.S. Field Art., Mrs. McGlachlin and their daughters, after spending several weeks at the home of the parents of the former at Stevens Point, Wis., will visit at Fort Oglethorpe in May, the guests of Capt. A. M. Miller, 11th U.S. Cav., and his wife. Mrs. McGlachlin and Mrs. Miller are the daughters of the late Comdr. Richard S. Chew, U.S.N., and granddaughters of the late Prof. John H. C. Coffin, U.S.N. Mrs. McGlachlin will probably visit in Washington and New York city later in the summer.

Capt. Oliver Edwards, 5th U.S. Inf., stationed at Plattsburg Barracks, who has been on detail with the French army during the recent maneuvers in the western part of France, returned to New York city April 22. Captain Edwards was most enthusiastic in his praise of the French army, particularly the infantry. He is quoted in the Herald as follows: "The French infantry is, in my opinion, second to none in Europe. The men are well trained in athletic exercises, so well trained that they are physically equal to all the hardships of marching and can cover a surprising distance daily, finishing fresh at the end of very long marches."

Mrs. Garrison received with Mrs. Barden and Mrs. Wotherspoon April 18 at the last of the season's hops at the Washington Barracks. Capt. Henry C. Jewett, U.S.A.; Capt. Thomas M. Robins, U.S.A.; Capt. Francis B. Wilby, U.S.A.; Lieut. Creswell Garlington, U.S.A., and Lieut. Beverly C. Dunn, U.S.A., members of the hop committee, were in attendance. Major William J. Barden, U.S.A., and Mrs. Barden entertained at dinner for the Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison before the hop. In the party at table with them were Miss Eleanor Wilson, Gen. and Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, Miss Ruth Hitchcock, Capt. T. F. Schley, U.S.A.; Lieut. Charles K. Rockwell, U.S.A., and Lieut. Creswell C. Garlington, U.S.A.

At the closing session of the annual meeting of the American Philosophical Society, in Philadelphia on April 19, fifteen new members were elected; among whom were Col. George W. Goethals, C.E., chief engineer of the Panama Canal, Col. William C. Gorgas, M.C., chief sanitary officer of the Canal Zone, and Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Dr. M. I. Pupin, of Columbia University, announced a method of strengthening and prolonging sound waves transmitted by wireless telegraphy. By means of a dynamo which gives a power of rotation to a secondary coil through which the sound waves are transmitted he proposes to add energy to the wave sounds, and make it possible for the receiver of a message to transfer it to another station in an unbroken current.

Lady Beauchamp, formerly Miss Betty Campbell Woods, of Columbus, Ohio, wife of the Member of Parliament for the Lowestoft, England, christened the British cruiser Lowestoft, launched at the Chatham dockyard April 23. The new cruiser is the fourth ship of her name in British naval history. The first Lowestoft was launched in 1697 and sold in 1750. The second was launched in 1759 and used to convoy General Wolfe's forces to Quebec. She was wrecked in the St. Lawrence River, and the third ship of the name was launched two

years later, Nelson being appointed to her as first lieutenant when only eighteen years old. She was finally lost in a West Indian storm in 1801.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman, U.S.A., delivered his farewell address to the people of Fort Bayard, N.M., Sunday evening, April 13, before leaving for Fort Clark, Texas, a large audience greeting him and the services being very impressive. "On every hand," says the Silver City Enterprise, of Silver City, N.M., "regrets are being expressed over the departure of the Chaplain who for nearly eight years has contributed so much of spiritual sunshine to the great hospital. He has been a friend and adviser of all classes and conditions of men, and he leaves with the sincere regards and best wishes of all. Chaplain Bateman's influence for good has not been confined to Fort Bayard, but has been felt in this and many other cities of this state. He has been a welcome guest at our institutions of higher learning and has been often heard by large and appreciative audiences."

Col. John C. Gresham, 10th U.S. Cav., suffered a simple fracture of the right leg at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., April 17, when his horse took a header while jumping a four-foot hedge. The horse evidently was not up to his standard, for the Colonel has often taken high jumps with ease, and he is known to be an exceptionally skilled rider, and the animal has shown himself a very consistent jumper. After the accident Colonel Gresham remounted at once, believing himself to be but slightly injured, and cleared the same obstacle twice in succession without a tip. This is the first time his horse ever failed him, although he has jumped almost daily for a long time. Major Wilson, the post surgeon, says the injury, though painful, is slight and will not cause any serious consequences. He thinks Colonel Gresham will be walking around about May 1, and will be able to ride horseback again in three weeks.

The result of the annual election of the Michigan Commandery, Naval and Military Order, Spanish-American War, held on April 19, at the Hotel Cadillac, Detroit, Mich., was as follows: Commander, Ensign F. D. Standish, U.S.N.; senior vice commander, Capt. G. G. Scranton, U.S.V.; junior vice commander, Major C. B. G. De Nancrede, U.S.V.; recorder, Lieut. E. L. Hamilton, U.S.V.; registrar, Lieut. Charles U. Bear, U.S.V.; treasurer, Lieut. Daniel Wells, U.S.V.; chaplain, Capt. Elbridge W. White, U.S.V. Council: Col. Frank J. Hecker, U.S.V.; Major S. B. G. De Nancrede, U.S.V.; P. A. Surg. Delos L. Parker, U.S.N.; Capt. Fred M. Alger, U.S.V.; Lieut. J. L. Bersey, U.S.V.; Brig. Gen. Charles A. Coolidge, U.S.A.; Ensign William R. Parker, U.S.N.; Lieut. Allan B. Wallower, U.S.V.; Lieut. J. L. Kraemer, U.S.V.; Lieut. C. F. Kross, U.S.V.; Col. A. F. Towar, U.S.A. Colonel Cecil, U.S.A., read an interesting paper on the causes which led up to the war with Spain. Commander Duffield, Naval Reserves, spoke strongly on behalf of the Navy. Major Bersey responded for the National Guard. Other speakers were Colonels Hecker and Latimer, General Coolidge and Captain Scranton. The various reports indicated that the commandery is strong numerically and financially. During the year 1912 the Commandery has lost by death Col. L. M. O'Brien, U.S.A., and Brig. Gen. Henry M. Duffield, U.S.V.

The editors and the publishers constituting the Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association held their annual dinner at the Waldorf in New York city on April 24. More than 600 newspaper men from every part of the United States were present, and among the principal speakers was Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who owns, and, until he entered the Cabinet, edited The Raleigh News and Observer. "I have for thirty years been continuously engaged in sea service," said Secretary Daniels, "and my present position is my first shore assignment in these years. For that long period I have been in command of a 'gunboat' on the sea of journalism, and a rough, stormy sea it has been at times, as all newspaper men will appreciate. A few weeks ago the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army and Navy decided that a man who had had thirty years of sea service ought to be detailed on shore, where he could make assignments for the officers of the Navy." During the dinner Secretary Daniels received word that the building in which his newspaper, the Raleigh (N.C.) News and Observer, was published had just been destroyed by fire. "It is hard," said Mr. Daniels when he rose to speak, "to attend a banquet like this and enjoy it when the accumulation of one's lifetime has just been destroyed in a few short minutes, but the sympathy of my fellow editors and the consciousness that nobody was hurt make me feel the spirit of jollity despite the loss." As Mr. Daniels left the room to take the midnight train for Raleigh several of the diners pressed about him with offers of aid. Among others at the dinner was Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., aid to the Secretary of the Navy.

After a hard campaign in Washington, D.C., Mrs. William Cumming Story was on April 18 elected the new president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution on the third ballot. The report of Mrs. George T. Guernsey, of Kansas, chairman of the tellers, stated that of the votes cast Mrs. Story received 600 and Mrs. John Miller Horton 449. Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, of Tennessee, had withdrawn her name from the contest. Mrs. Story, the anti-administration candidate, assumes office surrounded by an almost solid anti-administration national board. With Mrs. Story, Mrs. Henry L. Mann will serve as vice-president general in charge of organization, and Vice-Presidents General Mrs. Thomas Kite, of Ohio; Mrs. John Van Landingham, of North Carolina; Mrs. R. H. Cunningham, of Kentucky; Mrs. Rett Goode, of Alabama; Mrs. John H. Swift, of California; Mrs. Allen P. Perley, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Benjamin F. Grey, of Missouri; Mrs. Thomas Day, of Tennessee; Miss Harriet Lake, of Iowa; Mrs. John Lee Dinwiddie, of Indiana, and Mrs. John C. Ames, of Illinois. Mrs. Gaius Brumbaugh will be the registrar general of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana, treasurer general; Mrs. Charles Wesley Bassett, of Baltimore, historian general, and Mrs. Edward Oron, Jr., of Ohio, assistant historian general. Other officers are Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, chaplain general; Mrs. William C. Boyle, recording secretary general; Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, corresponding secretary general, and Mrs. George Sterburg, librarian general.

Mr. and Mrs. William White Bell, parents of Capt. James E. Bell, 2d U.S. Inf., on duty in Honolulu, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding April 16, 1913, at a reception held at their home, 3930 Lake avenue, Chicago, Ill., which was attended by several hundred of their friends. The hours were from 8 to 11 o'clock and during the reception an orchestra played. The presence in the city of Mr. and Mrs. Bell's elder daughter, Mrs. Lillian L. Bell Bogue, of New York, known to the book world as Lillian Bell, the author, made the occasion a doubly pleasant one. Mrs. Bogue

received with her parents, also their daughter, Mrs. Clara Bell Lessig, Mrs. Lida B. Smith, a sister of Mrs. Bell, who was her bridesmaid at the wedding, Mrs. Matson Hill, a lifelong friend of the couple, and their two grandchildren, William Lloyd Lessig and Lillian Bell Bogue II. The family has been identified with the social and philanthropic life of the city for many years. Mr. Bell served as captain of the 13th Illinois Cavalry, of which his father was colonel, during the Civil War, and at the close of the war was brevetted a major. His father was brevetted a brigadier general of Volunteers. A younger brother of Mr. W. W. Bell, James E. Bell, a graduate of West Point, '67, died a first lieutenant, 1st Art., U.S.A. A cable message from Honolulu early in the afternoon brought greetings from the only absent member of the family circle, Captain Bell, U.S.A. Throughout the house, which is one of the stately oldtime mansions of the South Side, with high ceilinged rooms and long French windows, masses of pink roses and spring flowers, most of them the gifts of friends, filled tall vases and baskets. Numerous handsome gifts in gold and silver, cut glass and jewelry were received from friends from all parts of the country and the telegrams of congratulation filled a broad silver platter.

THE SITUATION IN JOLO.

The Mindanao Herald of March 15 gave an excellent review of the Jolo situation, which has been used as a vehicle by Manila critics for censuring General Pershing. The only opposition to the surrendering of arms was confined to the Lati ward, a small district on the north coast of Jolo, comprising in area about one-twelfth of the island. These Moros are the most defiant and warlike in the Sulu district, and no previous attempt had been made to subjugate them and make them turn in their arms. All the rest of the island was peaceably disarmed, but this Lati ward bitterly opposed General Pershing's orders, and Amil and his followers took to Bagsok Hill and constructed fortifications. They kept up their propaganda until more than five thousand Moros, two-thirds women and children, had retired within the fortifications early in January. They could not be dislodged without a slaughter of women and children, and General Pershing established a camp on the plain in full view of the hill. The camp comprised all the available troops, about 1,000 men. It was made plain to the malcontents that the troops could wipe them out at any time, but did not care to injure the non-combatants.

When the Moro supplies began to run low Amil indicated he desired a conference with Datu Mandi and the Sultan of Jolo. Unarmed these two on March 7 met Amil and 1,500 of his followers armed with bolos and rifles. Amil, true to Moro custom, kissed the feet of the Sultan, and when he had been told what General Pershing demanded Amil said he would do all he could to induce his people to comply. He agreed to submit to such conditions as the authorities might impose and to maintain law and order. After the conference the Moros began to leave the hill and return to their homes, and one hundred guns were surrendered. So without the loss of the life of a single woman or child the main purpose of the government was accomplished. "The troops naturally chafed under the restraints imposed upon them," says the Herald, "but it appears the situation was handled with discretion and that General Pershing displayed much patience and forbearance. The General's generous treatment of them greatly affected the Moros, and it is now thought all the arms in Lati ward will be soon surrendered and the people will settle down to peaceful pursuits. The latest report from Bagsok Hill is that it is practically deserted."

The charge made in some Manila newspapers that there had been censorship of the news by General Pershing relative to the disarmament of the Jolo Moros was received with some expressions of indignation in Zamboanga, the capital of Mindanao. The Herald of that place said that no facts whatever had been held back, and pointed out that Major Henry H. Whitney, U.S.A., adjutant general, and Col. Mark L. Hersey, district director of Constabulary, had permitted the Herald to go over all the official records covering the present disarmament campaign. These records show that during this entire campaign of disarmament, excepting the death of Captain Watson and the wounding of Lieutenant Edmunds in the latter part of December, all the casualties occurred on Jan. 20, 23 and 27. In detail they are as follows: Jan. 20, one Scout soldier killed and three Scout soldiers wounded; Jan. 23, one Scout officer, four Scout soldiers and two Constabulary soldiers killed; one Scout officer, eleven Scouts, two Constabulary officers and eight Constabulary wounded; Jan. 27, one Constabulary killed and five American soldiers wounded, making a total of thirty-nine casualties; killed, one Scout officer, five Scouts and three Constabulary; wounded, one Scout officer, two Constabulary officers, five American soldiers, fourteen Scouts and eight Constabulary.

The appointment of a civilian as secretary of the Moro Province in the person of Edward Bowditch, Jr., gave rise in Manila to the idea that the form of government had been modified in the province, and Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., commanding the District of Mindanao, felt constrained to explain that the appointment in no wise changed the form of administration. Mr. Bowditch is the first civilian secretary, regularly appointed, the general commanding has had. Heretofore the general commanding has had a military secretary, but the uncertainty of his staying in the islands and the short term of his incumbency were very unsatisfactory, since he would hardly become familiar with the duties when he would be relieved. A civilian secretary seems to promise a longer incumbency. Secretary Bowditch was formerly secretary to Governor General Forbes. It has been generally believed that the government of the Moro Province is military because the governor of the province has always been a military man, but, as a matter of fact, the government has been purely civil and under the direct control of the Philippine Commission. The department commander has always been appointed governor by the Governor General for several reasons, the most important of which are economy and the doing away with red tape incident to the moving of troops. The Mindanao Herald explains that "it is now impossible for the Moro Province to be placed under the same control as the Christian provinces, for such a change would require a special act of Congress." It is said that on the departure of General Pershing next year Mr. Bowditch will become governor.

HOSPITAL CORPS PAY BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Senator Bacon and Congressman Hughes are to be commended for introducing before Congress a bill for increase of pay for Hospital Corps men. As all of us know, the Hospital Corps men work harder and are paid less than enlisted men of the line.

Prior to the passage of the general increase pay bill of 1908 these men, from sergeants to privates, were given a little more pay than men of the line, but when this measure became a law for some unknown reason the privates of this corps were given no increase and the non-commissioned officers a very slight increase; no greater than those of the line, when we consider the increase pay of three to nine dollars per month for expert riflemen, rated men, gunners, etc., which is open to the men of the line, but not to Hospital Corps men. When we consider this feature the Hospital Corps men have less pay open to them than men of the line. Why not give them pay equal to or greater than bandsmen, as their work is arduous and their responsibility is grave?

The writer as an enlisted man in 1898 contracted typhoid fever, and again in the Philippines in 1900 malarial fever, and Hospital Corps men nursed him to recovery. In the islands in the early days numerous small posts had few, sometimes only one, Hospital Corps man, and these men had to nurse sick and wounded officers, men and natives far beyond their physical endurance.

The Hospital Corps men assist in the Army operating rooms, nurse the critically ill and compound prescriptions, and a mistake on the part of any of these men would be serious, and possibly sometimes fatal; therefore they should be men of superior intelligence and zeal, and should be given the pay that similar positions would demand in civil life. Surely sixteen to fifty dollars per month is not adequate for such work.

The writer understands at the present time it is hard to secure and hold sufficient good Hospital Corps men owing to the difficult and responsible duties, the long hours—never less than twelve—and the small pay. It is hoped that all will lend assistance to this just measure.

CAPTAIN OF THE LINE.

A number of chaplains of the U.S. Army now stationed at Texas City have made arrangements to hold a military field mass on the divisional encampment ground Sunday, April 27, at ten o'clock a.m. Although only two of their number are Catholics, and will participate in the immediate ceremonies of the mass, the others will equally share their efforts in making the celebration a great success. The chaplains who take part in the arrangements for this mass are divided among the denominations—two Catholic, two Congregational, one Methodist, one Episcopalian and one Unitarian. The Very Rev. James M. Kirwin, V.G., will be orator for the occasion. The functionaries of the mass are as follows: Rt. Rev. H. N. Gallagher will preside; Rev. Thomas Hennessy, celebrant, Annunciation Church, Houston; Rev. Francis P. Joyce, chaplain 4th Field Art., U.S.A., deacon; Rev. Thomas Lenehan, chaplain 26th Inf., U.S.A., sub-deacon; Rev. J. C. Kennedy, 22d Inf., U.S.A., master of ceremonies. The following are the various committees having charge of the military field mass: Chaplains George D. Rice, 27th Inf., George C. Stull, 11th Inf., Charles W. Freeland, 6th Cav., John T. Axton, 18th Inf., Francis P. Joyce, 4th Field Art., Thomas Livingston, 23d Inf., James C. Kennedy, 22d Inf., Field marshal, Capt. H. A. Hannigan, 22d Inf., Committee of arrangements: Capt. H. A. Hannigan, 22d Inf., Capt. H. A. Drum, 23d Inf., Lieut. Emmet W. Smith, 27th Inf., Altar committee: George C. Stull, chaplain 16th Inf., Thomas Livingston, chaplain 23d Inf., James C. Kennedy, chaplain 22d Inf., Invitation committee: John T. Axton, chaplain 18th Inf., Refreshment committee: Lieut. J. P. McAdams, 11th Inf. The band of the 4th Artillery will render religious selections during the mass from Verdi, Mozart and Bordeuse. Soloists from Houston and Galveston will also take part, while the surplice choir of young seminarians from the Diocesan Seminary will sing the liturgical parts of the mass. The prescribed salutes from the cannon will be given. The chaplains are doing good work. Big recreation tents are maintained at strategic points, each tent equipped with writing tables, reading matter, graphophones, music, etc. Motion pictures are exhibited in the open, and the moving panorama is witnessed by thousands of men each night. Attendance at religious services is excellent. The behavior of men is splendid, and there is little sickness.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

S.O., APRIL 24, 1913, WAR DEPT.

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Penrose, Infantry, will report to Col. William A. Nichols, Infantry, General Staff, president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco, Cal., for examination.

The sick leave granted Capt. Thomas T. Frissell, 11th Inf., and extended March 3, 1913, is further extended six months.

First Lieut. Thomas L. Ferenbaugh, M.C., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment.

First Lieut. James L. Robinson, M.C., from temporary duty with the 26th Infantry at Texas City, Texas, to his proper station, Fort Wayne, Mich., May 5, 1913.

First Lieut. Henry S. Brinkerhoff, jr., S.O., from his present duties at Fort Wood, N.Y., and assigned in charge of the Signal Corps, general supply depot, relieving 1st Lieut. James G. Taylor, S.O. Lieutenant Taylor will report at Fort Wood for duty.

Leave one month and fifteen days, with permission to go beyond the sea, granted 1st Lieut. Samuel H. McLeary, C.A.C. The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps relieved from duty in the Philippine Department, Aug. 15, 1913, and will proceed to the United States: First Lieuts. Frederick H. Sparrenberger and Francis M. Wall.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: First Lieut. Jay D. Whitham from Fort Monroe, Va., to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport from that place Aug. 5, 1913, for Honolulu, H.T.

Major Edward R. Schreiner upon the completion of the present course of instruction at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, will report to the C.O. Major Schreiner relieved duty at Fort Leavenworth in time to comply with this order, and to San Francisco, Cal., in time to take the transport from that place Aug. 5, 1913, for the Philippine Islands, for duty.

First Lieut. Charles J. Bochs, M.R.C., from Aviation School, Texas City, Texas, to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport from that place Aug. 5, 1913, for the Philippine Islands.

The following changes in the stations and duties of acting dental surgeons, U.S. Army, are ordered:

Acting Dental Surg. Lester C. Ogg from duty at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and take transport Aug. 5, 1913, for the Philippine Islands.

Acting Dental Surg. Charles E. Sherwood from Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to San Francisco and take the transport from that place July 5, 1913, for Honolulu, H.T.

Acting Dental Surg. Benjamin C. Wardfield from Madison Barracks, N.Y., to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport from that place July 5, 1913, for the Philippine Islands.

Acting Dental Surg. Albert R. White from Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport from that place Aug. 5, 1913, for Honolulu, H.T.

POLICY AS TO ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Following is the text of the Army General Order to be published which is referred to on page 1057 of this issue:

War Department, Washington, April —, 1913.

General Orders, No. —.

Attention is hereby specifically called to the Executive order published in General Orders, No. 112, of July 13, 1905, which is as follows:

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

The Congress of the United States, by appropriate legislative enactments, has made the matter of assignments, transfers, and details in the Army the subject of formal statutory regulation; Executive regulations in furtherance of these statutes have been adopted, the operation of which has been to place upon record in the War Department full and detailed information in respect to the character, capacity, military services, and general attainments of all officers composing the Military Establishment. The records so obtained fully set forth the relative merits of officers of all grades of rank in the several branches of the line and staff, and enable all vacancies which occur in the military service to be filled after careful comparison of the records of those officers who are eligible under the law for particular assignments or details.

A similar legislative policy exists in respect to the Navy, and the records of the Navy Department furnish evidence of the character, service, and ability of all officers of the Navy, founded upon the official reports of those officers whose duty it is to make them. These reports are sufficiently specific to enable the department to determine the particular duty which each officer is fitted to perform without the intervention of requests, claims, or influence from sources outside the Navy.

It is therefore announced that in future appointments, details, transfers, and assignments in the Army and Navy, the Executive will be guided by the official records of the War and Navy Departments, respectively, to the exclusion of other sources of influence or information; but in case an officer has performed any special act of bravery or courage or rendered specially efficient service of which there is no record or only a partial record in the War or Navy Department, the testimony of any person who was an eyewitness of the same may be submitted for consideration.

Should it be discovered that since the publication of this order an officer of the Army or Navy has sought recommendation or support from sources outside of those named above, this fact will be a bar to him from obtaining the particular advancement, assignment, or detail which he has by such means attempted to secure, and the fact that he has sought such influence will be noted on his official record.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, July 7, 1905.

and to the order of the President published in General Orders, No. 38, of March 3, 1909, which is as follows:

The White House, Washington, March 3, 1909.

To the Secretary of War:

Supplementing orders heretofore issued, it is directed that hereafter all requests and recommendations, either written or verbal, received at the War Department from or on behalf of Army officers, of whatever nature—other than those received through regular military channels—shall be filed with or noted on their records. Officers who do not desire such notations on their records should take such action as may be necessary to prevent such requests or recommendations being made.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Notwithstanding these orders, this Department is constantly in receipt of numerous requests, written and oral, concerning the promotion, assignment, transfer, detail, and other special treatment of officers in the Service. In some instances of recent occurrence it has been found that the officer in question did not desire the thing requested in his behalf, and in many others it is difficult to believe that the officer was not directly or indirectly responsible for the request, although it came through a third person and bore no direct evidence of his participation therein. If the Department heeds the importunities of those who, by disobeying these orders in letter or spirit, are enabled to reach it, the result is simply to put a premium upon disobedience and to punish those who strictly observe the orders.

Hereafter any communication made to this Department, written or oral, requesting any promotion, assignment, transfer, detail, or other special consideration for any officer (excepting when made by the officer himself in the proper way), will at once be referred to the officer in question, who will be required to state whether the communication was made directly or indirectly by his procurement, and whether he avows or disavows the request as one on his behalf.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major General, Chief of Staff.

Official: George Andrews, The Adjutant General.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison.

Assistant Secretary of War—Henry S. Breckenridge.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate April 17, 1913.

Promotions in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

Second Lieut. Henry H. Arnold, 29th Inf., to be first lieutenant from April 10, 1913, vice 1st Lieut. Leighton Powell, 13th Inf., retired from active service April 9, 1913.

Medical Corps.

Lieut. Col. Charles M. Gandy, M.C., to be colonel from April 16, 1913, vice La Garde, retired April 15, 1913.

Major Frederick P. Reynolds, M.C., to be lieutenant colonel from April 16, 1913, vice Gandy, promoted.

Capt. James M. Phalen, M.C., to be major from April 16, 1913, vice Reynolds, promoted.

Appointments in the Army.

Corps of Engineers.

Probational 2d Lieut. Wistar M. Chubb, C.E., to be second lieutenant from April 23, 1912, the date of his original appointment. (The incumbent's probational appointment will expire with April 23, 1913.)

Nominations received by the Senate April 21, 1913.

Auditor for the War Department.

James L. Baity, of Missouri, to be Auditor for the War Department in place of Elton A. Gongwer, resigned.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 17, 1913.

Appointments in the Army.

General Officer.

Col. Hugh L. Scott to be brigadier general.

To be second lieutenants.

Cavalry Arm.

Harold M. Clark, Clarence F. Ellefson, Harold Thompson, Richard B. Barnitz and Raymond Morris.

Field Artillery Arm.

Howard Eager.

Infantry Arm.

John C. Palmer Bartholf, James P. Cole, Robert H. Barrett, Ernest J. Carr, Patrick J. Hurley, Colin K. Lee, Donald R. McMillen, Hugh B. Keen and Ora M. Baldinger.

Promotions in the Army.

Signal Corps.

Major George O. Squier to be lieutenant colonel.

Capt. Walter L. Clarke to be major.

Cavalry Arm.

Capt. Lawrence J. Fleming to be major.

First Lieut. William E. W. McKinlay to be captain.

First Lieut. Gordon Johnston to be captain.

Second Lieut. Verne R. Bell to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Henry W. Baird to be first lieutenant.

Field Artillery Arm.

Lieut. Col. Lucien G. Berry to be colonel.

Major William Lassiter to be lieutenant colonel.

Capt. Manus McCloskey to be major.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Capt. Albert G. Jenkins to be major.

Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. John S. Parke to be colonel.

Capt. Lewis S. Sorley to be major.

Capt. William M. Morrow to be major.

First Lieut. Ward Dabney to be captain.

First Lieut. Paul M. Goodrich to be captain.

First Lieut. Frank H. Kalde to be captain.

First Lieut. William W. Taylor, jr., to be captain.

Second Lieut. Charles L. Wyman to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Edward H. Teall to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. John W. Lang to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. George T. Everett to be first lieutenant.

Nomination confirmed by the Senate April 21, 1913.

Appointment in the Army.

Corps of Engineers.

Wistar Morris Chubb to be second lieutenant.

G.O. 25, APRIL 11, 1913, WAR DEPT.

I.—Obstacle Ride for Officers.—In addition to the conditions imposed by Par. IV, G.O. 19, War D., June 24, 1912, to govern the annual obstacle ride for officers of Cavalry and Field Artillery, a minimum limit of nine minutes for the course will be fixed and no officer will be reported as having made the ride unless he shall have taken all the obstacles.

II.—Par. 47, G.O. 143, July 26, 1910, War D., publishing regulations governing the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., as amended by Par. II, G.O. 21, July 15, 1912, War D., is further amended so as to read as follows:

47. The course of instruction will commence on the third day of January of each year or on the following Tuesday when the third falls on Saturday, Sunday or Monday, and the work of the school will be carried on daily until the first day of the following December, except on Saturdays, Sundays and authorized holidays.

III.—Publishes an extract from "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914," approved March 2, 1913 (Public—No. 401).

The statutory provision cited is an amendment to the detached service legislation of Aug. 24, 1912, published in Sec. 1, Par. III, G.O. 32, War D., 1912. Under existing law said amendment may be invoked only in determining the eligibility of captains and lieutenants of the line for detached service under detail as officers of the Quartermaster Corps, the Signal Corps, and the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

IV.—By direction of the President, so much of Par. 2, G.O. 118, War D., June 15, 1909, as relates to the organization of the Coast Artillery School Detachment, as amended by Par. III, G.O. 8, War D., March 30, 1912, is further amended to read as follows:

Coast Artillery School Detachment.

Master electricians, 4; engineers, 6; electrician sergeants, first class, 5; sergeants major, senior grade, 4; first sergeant, 1; sergeants major, junior grade, 4; master gunners, 3; electrician sergeants, second class, 3; firemen, 5; quartermaster sergeant, 1; sergeants, 9; corporals, 7; cooks, 2; mechanics, 7; privates, 13. Total, 74.

BULLETIN 15, APRIL 11, 1913, WAR DEPT.

I.—Cir. 26, War D., April 27, 1910, is rescinded.

II.—The "Deserter's Release." A deserter from the Army is amenable to trial and punishment for his desertion, unless exempt therefrom under the provisions of the 103d Article of War, which, as amended by the Act of Congress approved April 11, 1890, reads as follows:

"No person shall be liable to be tried and punished by a general court-martial for any offense which appears to have been committed more than two years before the issuing of the order for such trial, unless, by reason of having absented himself, or of some other manifest impediment, he shall not have been amenable to justice within that period.

"No person shall be tried or punished by a court-martial for desertion in time of peace and not in the face of an enemy, committed more than two years before the arraignment of such person for such offense, unless he shall meanwhile have absented himself from the United States, in which case the time of his absence shall be excluded in computing the period of the limitation: Provided, That said limitations shall not begin until the end of the term for which said person was mustered into the service. (Act of April 11, 1890; 26 Stat. at Large, 54.)"

To each deserter whose case falls under the provisions of the Act of Congress referred to above, there will be issued by the Adjutant General of the Army, upon application being made therefor, a paper designated as a "Deserter's Release."

Any application for a "Deserter's Release" should be accompanied with an affidavit of the deserter setting forth the name under which he rendered service, the designation of the organization in which he served, the date and place of his desertion, and his whereabouts, in detail, since the date of his desertion.

A "Deserter's Release" is in no sense a discharge from the service, or the equivalent thereof, nor does it remove or in any wise modify the charge of desertion standing against a soldier or operate to entitle him to any rights or benefits that are provided by law expressly for discharged soldiers. It is issued under the provisions of the Act of Congress hereinbefore cited merely as evidence that the person to whom it is given has been released from liability to arrest and from trial or punishment by court-martial for his desertion. A deserter receiving a "Deserter's Release" is not entitled to a certificate of discharge, nor will such person be permitted to serve again in the Army except under a new enlistment, which must be specially authorized by the Secretary of War.

Deserters from volunteer organizations are not liable to arrest or to trial or punishment by court-martial after the Volunteer Army of which those organizations formed a part has passed out of existence. Consequently, a "Deserter's Release" is not issued to a deserter from such an organization.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 9, APRIL 18, 1913, EASTERN DEPT.

An examination will be held on May 20, 1913, for admission of enlisted men, Coast Artillery Corps, who desire to attend the next radio class at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., which will begin work June 15, 1913.

Applications of enlisted men for this course should be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army, through military channels, as soon as possible for reference to the Coast Artillery School, so that examination questions can be mailed by the commandant, Coast Artillery School, directly to post commanders in time to hold the examination on the date indicated above.

Examination papers will be mailed by post commanders directly to the commandant, Coast Artillery School, to be graded by the Coast Artillery School Board, the same as are papers now submitted by other candidates for entrance to the Department of Enlisted Specialists. Letter, The A.G.O., April 17, 1913, 2029534.

By command of Major General Barry:

W. A. SIMPSON, A.G., Adjutant.

G.O. 22, APRIL 9, 1913, SOUTHERN DEPT.

This order announces the periods for field and garrison training and target practice and training of the combined arms for the troops in this department. The field training

period is April 1 to Oct. 31, 1913, and the garrison training period Nov. 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914.

G.O. 2, MARCH 14, 1913, DISTRICT OF LUZON.

In order to comply with the requirement of G.O. 9, War D., Feb. 6, 1913, and Par. 10, S.O. 16, Hqs. Philippine Dept., Manila, P.I., March 6, 1913, the undersigned this day relinquishes command of the District of Luzon.

FREDERICK FUNSTON, Brig. Gen., U.S. Army.

G.O. 3, MARCH 15, 1913, DISTRICT OF LUZON.

Under the provisions of Par. 195, Army Regulations, the undersigned assumes command of the District of Luzon.

R. H. LOUGHBOROUGH, Col., 13th Inf.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston from duty in Philippine Department, March 15, 1913; to Honolulu, H.T. (March 5, Phil. Dept.)

Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith is relieved from further duty with the 2d Division, Texas City, Texas, and will join his proper station at Omaha, Neb. (April 23, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Lieut. Col. Frank L. Dadds, J.A., is relieved duty in Philippine Islands and from treatment at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco; to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as judge advocate of Eastern Department. (April 19, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, CHIEF OF CORPS.

Par. 21, S.O. 279, Nov. 27, 1912, War D., as amended by Par. 3, S.O. 288, Dec. 3, 1912, War D., is further amended so as to relieve Capt. Harry F. Dalton, Q.M.C., now at Gettysburg, Pa., from duty as assistant to depot quartermaster, Washington, D.C., and to direct him to report to chief Q.M. of the camp to be established at Gettysburg in connection with the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg for temporary duty as assistant. Captain Dalton will retain station in Washington, D.C. (April 18, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Amos W. Kimball, Q.M.C., to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital for treatment. (April 18, War D.)

Leave one month, to visit China and Japan, is granted Major Mervyn C. Buckley, Q.M.C., effective about April 4, 1913. (March 11, Phil. Dept.)

The leave granted Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, Q.M.C., is extended eight days. (April 22, War D.)

Leave fifteen days, about May 17, 1913, to Capt. Casper H. Conrad, jr., Q.M.C. (April 22, War D.)

Major Robert G. Paxton and Capt. Edward T. Hartmann, Q.M.C., will proceed to Front Royal, Va., on business pertaining to the Q.M. Corps, and return to proper station. (April 23, War D.)

Master Electr. John Kasper, Q.M.C. (appointed April 15, 1913, from engineer, C.A.C.), now at Fort Williams, Maine, will be sent to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (April 18, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Joe C. Platt, Q.M.C., Fort Liscum, Alaska, upon completion of his two years' tour of duty in Alaska will be sent to Seattle, Wash., and report to depot Q.M. for instructions. (April 18, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Fred Pierson, Fort Bliss, Texas, will be sent to Fort Niagara, N.Y., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Knud Boberg, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty. (April 18, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Adam Lepphardt, Q.M.C., Fort Thomas, Ky., will be sent to Fort Hancock, Fla., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Le Roy D. Barr, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort Totten, N.Y., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Charles R. Johnson, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort Liscum, Alaska, for duty. (April 18, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John S. Conger, Q.M.C., will be relieved duty in Philippine Department in time to be sent on transport to leave Manila Sept. 15, 1913, to recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal. (April 19, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Daniel E. Marcy, Q.M.C., having reported at these headquarters for service with troops in the Sequoia National Park during the coming season, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty accordingly. (April 14, Western D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Frederick Mathys, Q.M.C., now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., is detailed for duty with the Cavalry troop designated for service in the Sequoia National Park during the coming season and will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco. (April 9, Western D.)

Par. 27, S.O. 59, War D., March 13, 1913, is amended to read: Pay Clerk A. Violland, Q.M.C., now on duty at Fort Clark, Texas, will proceed as early as practicable to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and report to chief Q.M., Southern Department, for duty. (April 18, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. James Mageean, Q.M.C., from duty in the Philippine Department and will be sent on transport to leave July 15, 1913, to Fort McDowell, Cal. (April 22, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Otto F. Skiles, William J. Foster and Albert Kaib, Q.M.C., upon completion of their three years' tour of duty in the Philippines will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal. (April 22, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Charles F. Bremner, Q.M.C., Fort Brady, Mich., will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., on the transport to leave San Francisco June 5, 1913, to Manila for duty. (April 22, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John A. McDougall, Q.M.C., P.I., will be sent to Washington Barracks, D.C. (April 22, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Philip E. Cantlon, Q.M.C., upon completion of his three years' tour of duty in the Philippine Department will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal. (April 22, War D.)

Sergt. Edmond MacSweeney, Q.M.C., Fort Wood, N.Y., will be sent to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for duty. (April 22, War D.)

Sergt. Homer S. Boyd, Q.M.C., Madison Barracks, N.Y., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (April 22, War D.)

Sergt. Milton Liberman, Q.M.C., now at Washington Barracks, D.C., will be sent to Gettysburg, Pa., for duty in connection with the establishment of the camp for the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg. (April 22, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Michael Radzivil, Q.M.C., relieved duty at the quartermaster depot, Manila, on date of sailing of the transport Merritt for Cotabato, Mindanao (about March 15, 1913), and will proceed thereto by that vessel, for duty and relieving Q.M. Sergt. Nels J. Thorud, Q.M.C., who will then be sent to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for transportation to the United States. (Feb. 28, Phil. Dept.)

Q.M. Sergt. John Hafner, Q.M.C., now in Manila, will report to the depot Q.M., Manila, for duty, relieving Q.M. Sergt. George Thompson, Q.M.C., who will report to the master of the transport Merritt for duty on that vessel. (March 1, Phil. Dept.)

Q.M. Sergt. John E. Meador, Q.M.C., having arrived on the transport Sherman March 4, 1913, will report to the depot Q.M., Manila, for duty. (March 7, Phil. Dept.)

Q.M. Sergt. John L. Ryan, Q.M.C., having arrived on the transport Serman March 4, 1913, will report to the depot Q.M., Manila, for duty, relieving Q.M. Sergt. Arthur L. Koch, Q.M.C., who will be sent by the first transport to Cebu, Cebu, for duty. (March 7, Phil. Dept.)

Q.M. Sergt. Eber L. Sharp, Q.M.C., Philadelphia, Pa., will be sent to Gettysburg, Pa., in connection with the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg. (April 23, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John A. McDougall, Q.M.C., upon arrival at Washington Barracks, D.C., will be discharged from the Army to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home in Washington. (April 23, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Henry B. Barry, Q.M.C., now at Fort Meyer, Va., will be directed to report to the C.O. of that post for temporary duty to receive instructions in the duties of the Q.M. Corps of the Army with which he is concerned. (April 23, War D.)

The following sergeants first class, Q.M. Corps, will be sent to Fort Myer, Va., with orders to report to the C.O. for temporary duty, to receive instructions in the duties of the Q.M. Corps of the Army with which they are concerned: James E. Caron, Jackson Barracks, Ia.; Edward J. Carroll and Joseph J. Vitell, Fort Totten, N.Y.; George W. Ferguson, cable steamer Joseph Henry; John A. Howard, Fort Williams, Maine; John Kaba, Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.; Earl H. Kerr, Fort Jay, N.Y.; August Kittman, Fort Brady, Mich.; Patrick J. O'Brien, Fort Hamilton, N.Y. (April 23, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. George A. Atkinson, Q.M.C., Fort Adams, R.I., will be sent to Gettysburg, Pa., in connection with the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg. (April 23, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Duckett F. Hopkins, Q.M.C., Fort Myer, Va.,

will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco June 5, 1913, for duty in the Philippine Department. (April 23, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Michael Radzivil, Q.M.C., will be relieved from duty in the Philippine Department and sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal. (April 23, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE M. TORNEY, S.G.

Leave ten days to 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Ferenbaugh, M.C. (April 21, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Francis X. Strong, M.C., is extended to June 5, 1913. (April 19, War D.)

Par. 38, S.O. 9, Jan. 11, 1913, War D., directing 1st Lieut. Francis X. Strong, M.C., to sail for the Philippine Islands May 5, 1913, is amended to direct him to sail June 5, 1913. (April 19, War D.)

Major Christopher C. Collins, M.C., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (April 12, C.D.)

Leave fifteen days, upon completion of his examination for promotion is granted 1st Lieut. Edgar C. Jones, M.C. (April 17, War D.)

Leave two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Ernest R. Gentry, M.C., about April 15, 1913. (March 11, Phil. Dept.)

First Lieut. John P. Fletcher, M.C., from duty at Camp McGrath, Batangas; to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (March 10, Phil. Dept.)

The following changes in station of medical officers are ordered:

Major Paul F. Straub, M.C., from Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga.

Capt. Henry F. Pipes, M.C., from the Division Hospital, Manila, to Camp Overton, Mindanao.

First Lieut. Thomas C. Austin, M.C., from Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal.

First Lieut. Ernest E. Roberts, M.R.C., from Camp McGrath, Batangas, to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan.

First Lieut. Val E. Miltenberger, M.R.C., from Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, upon being relieved by Lieutenant (Robert), to Camp Eldridge, Laguna. (March 6, Phil. Dept.)

The following medical officers will be relieved from duty at their present stations and will proceed about April 15, 1913, to Tientsin, China, for duty: First Lieut. John A. Burket, M.C., Manila; 1st Lieut. Webb E. Cooper, M.C., Fort William McKinley, Rizal; 1st Lieut. Herbert I. Harris, M.R.C., Camp Eldridge, Laguna. (March 8, Phil. Dept.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps, due to arrive March 4, 1913, on the transport Sherman, are assigned to station as follows: 1st Lieut. Roy C. Hefebower, to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island; 1st Lieut. George B. Foster, jr., to Camp Connell, Samar; 1st Lieut. William H. Allen, to Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao. (Feb. 28, Phil. Dept.)

Leave twenty-one days to Capt. William S. Shields, M.C. (April 23, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Hiram A. Phillips, M.C., on account of sickness is extended one month. (April 23, War D.)

Sick leave three months is granted Capt. George D. Heath, jr., M.C. (April 23, War D.)

Capt. Samuel J. Morris, M.C., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for the mental and physical examination of candidates for admission to the U.S.M.A., vice Major Roger Brooke, M.C., relieved. (April 23, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. George N. Miller, M.R.C., of his commission as an officer of that corps has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 19, 1913. (April 19, War D.)

Leave fifteen days to 1st Lieut. James A. Simpson, M.R.C. (April 21, War D.)

First Lieut. Everett A. Anderson, M.R.C., from further duty in the Army Transport Service and will report to C.O., Division Hospital, Manila, for duty. (March 8, Phil. Dept.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Shadworth O. Beasley, M.R.C., of his commission as an officer of that corps has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 23, 1913. (April 23, War D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Leave ten days is granted 1st Lieut. George I. Gunkel, D.S. (April 17, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert T. Oliver, D.S., now at Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, will proceed to Manila, Division Hospital, for treatment. (March 5, Phil. Dept.)

The acting dental surgeons, due to arrive March 4, 1913, on the transport Sherman, are assigned as follows: John W. Scovell, to Camp Keithley, Mindanao; Charles B. Seely, jr., to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island. (Feb. 28, Phil. Dept.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class George C. Doran, H.C., now on the Army transport Logan, is assigned to duty aboard that transport. (April 19, War D.)

Sergt. Henry C. Field, H.C., recruit depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (April 18, War D.)

Sergt. Frank C. Wagner, H.C., Fort Hamilton, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Royal Remount Depot, Va., to relieve Sergt. Ernest A. Wozil, H.C., who will be sent to the recruit depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (April 19, War D.)

1st Class Francis Moore, H.C., is amended to direct that he be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco Aug. 5, 1913. (April 22, War D.)

The following changes of station of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps are ordered: Sergt. 1st Class Charles F. Ebbe, from Camp Keithley, Mindanao, to Regan Barracks, Albany; Sergt. 1st Class Arthur Neville, from Augur Barracks, Jolo, to Pettit Barracks, Mindanao; Sergt. 1st Class Francis M. Fitts, from the Division Hospital, Manila, to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga; Sergt. 1st Class William McFarland, from Ambulance Company No. 4, Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island. (March 7, Phil. Dept.)

The following enlisted men of the Hospital Corps having arrived on the transport Sherman March 4, 1913, are assigned as follows: Sergt. 1st Class Will G. Butler and Pvt. Paul D. Brown, Jacob C. Christman and Albert F. Dowler, to the Division Hospital, Manila; Sergt. 1st Class Reginald E. Taylor and Pvt. John A. Baker and John H. Friel to Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao; Sergt. 1st Class Edward L. Joyce to Augur Barracks, Jolo. (March 7, Phil. Dept.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Leave twenty-one days, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major Hubert L. Wigmore, C.E. (April 18, War D.)

So much of Par. 33, S.O. 61, March 15, 1913, War D., as relates to Capt. Richard C. Moore, C.E., is revoked. (April 17, War D.)

Leave one month is granted Capt. Theodore H. Dillon, C.E. (April 19, War D.)

So much of Par. 33, S.O. 61, March 15, 1913, War D., as directs Capt. Theodore H. Dillon, C.E., to proceed to Chattanooga, Tenn., is revoked. Captain Dillon will await further orders at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (April 17, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Capt. Theodore H. Dillon, from duty and station at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to The Dalles, Ore.; take station at that place, and report by letter to Major Jay J. Morrow for duty under his immediate orders; Capt. Henry H. Robert from duty under the immediate orders of Major Jay J. Morrow, to take effect not later than ten days after Captain Dillon shall have reported, and will then proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty with Co. F, 2d Battalion of Engineers. (April 21, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Leave ten days is granted Capt. Charles T. Harris, jr., O.D., after his relief from duty at his present station. (April 18, War D.)

So much of Par. 19, S.O. 79, War D., April 5, 1913, as directs that Ord. Sergt. George L. King be sent to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, is revoked. (April 19, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Charles W. Aldridge from duty at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, to Manila, in time to take the transport Warren, to sail from Manila April 15, 1913, for Tientsin, China, for duty, relieving Ord. Sergt. Otis I. Minter, who will be sent by the same vessel on her return trip to Manila for assignment to station. (March 1, Phil. Dept.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army announces the following changes in the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Signal Corps of the Army:

To be lieutenant colonel: Major George O. Squier, to rank from March 17, 1913.

To be major: Capt. Walter L. Clarke, to rank from March 17, 1913.

Capt. Basil O. Lenoir, S.C., from duty as C.O. and quartermaster, U.S. cableship Burnside, and will take station in Seattle, Wash., and report to the officer in charge, Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System, for duty. (April 22, War D.)

To be master signal electrician: First Class Sergt. John A. Perry, to date March 28, 1913.

To be first class sergeants: Sergts. Luther Davis and Leonard Romburg, to date March 28 and April 9, 1913, respectively.

To be sergeants: Corps. Gilmer W. Copley, Thomas Boland, Walter Brewer, Fred Lohmuller, Edward B. Kennedy, Clarence E. Kline and Ernest Cote, to date April 16, 1913.

To be corporals: First Class Privts. George R. Weyl, Edward H. Lathrop, Calvin Erdman, Thomas L. Clark, Wayne D. Marks, Gregor X. Miller, John D. Johnstone, Paul Dose, John J. Maret, Laurits G. Lauritsen, Allassio Azzopardi and Pvt. Harry W. Conklin (formerly first class sergeant), to date April 16, 1913. (April 16, C.S.O.)

First class Sergt. Jacob R. Shettel, S.C., Fort Omaha, Neb., will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty at Army Signal School. (April 22, War D.)

The following enlisted men of the Signal Corps will be sent to Fort Lawton, Wash., at such time as will enable them to report not later than May 25, 1913, to the C.O. for temporary duty pending assignment to stations on the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System: Master Signal Electrician, Harry F. Jordan and 1st Class Sergt. John C. Stewart, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 1st Class Sergt. Willis O. Perry, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (April 23, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. W. L. FINLEY.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Herman Kobbé, 1st Cav., is extended one month. (April 10, Western D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John C. Pegram, 1st Cav., is extended fifteen days. (April 11, Western D.)

Major William T. Litterbent, 1st Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, about May 1 will proceed to the Yosemite National Park, Cal., and report in person to Lieut. Col. William W. Forsyth, Cavalry, for duty to familiarize himself with his new detail effective July 1, 1913, as superintendent of the park. (April 14, Western D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

COL. R. D. READ, ATTACHED.

Second Lieut. Hugh H. McGee, 2d Cav., is relieved duty at U.S. Military Academy; to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty with a troop for a period of twenty-eight days. On expiration of this period Lieutenant McGee will proceed to U.S. Military Academy for duty. (April 17, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

First Lieut. E. Kearsley Sterling, 3d Cav., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, attend camp of instruction, Militia Cavalry officers of 7th and 8th Cavalry Districts, Organized Militia, at that post, May 12 to 23, 1913, and return to his proper station, Denver, Colo. (April 17, War D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

COL. W. J. NICHOLSON, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, 7th Cav., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, will report to the chief signal officer for temporary duty as instructor in aviation. (March 6, Phil. Dept.)

Capt. Wilson G. Heaton, 7th Cav., detailed in the Q.M. Corps, will proceed to Camp Eldridge, Laguna, for duty, relieving Capt. Philip W. Corbusier, Q.M.C., who has been relieved from duty in that corps and assigned to the 8th Cavalry. Captain Corbusier will join troop to which assigned. (March 1, Phil. Dept.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. SWIFT.

COL. L. S. MCCORMICK, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. William A. McCain, 8th Cav., Peñaranda, Nueva Ecija, having been assigned to command the Machine-gun Platoon, 8th Cav., will proceed by the first available transportation to Augur Barracks, Jolo, for duty. (March 3, Phil. Dept.)

Leave for twenty-five days, with permission to visit the United States and to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Hugh H. Broadhurst, 8th Cav., to leave the department about July 15, 1913. (March 8, Phil. Dept.)

Second Lieut. Cushman Hartwell, 8th Cav., now at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, having been assigned to Troop H, 8th Cav., will join troop. (March 7, Phil. Dept.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. C. GRESHAM.

Capt. Robert R. Wallach, 10th Cav., is relieved from further duty in Washington and will rejoin proper station. (April 23, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

First Lieut. Olan C. Aleshire, 12th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb., will proceed to Fort Crook, Neb., and assume command of that post during the absence of the regular garrison. (April 4, C. Dept.)

Col. Horatio G. Sichel, Cavalry (attached to 12th Cavalry), now at Fort Meade, S.D., is assigned to station at Fort Robinson, Neb. (April 2, C. Dept.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Daniel A. Connor, 14th Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect May 1, 1913. (April 22, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Second Lieut. Charles L. Stevenson, 15th Cav., Fort Sheridan, Ill., will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., and assume command of that post during the absence of the regular garrison. (April 4, C. Dept.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

First Lieut. John N. Greely, 1st Field Art., now at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, will proceed to the Artillery camp near Capas, Tarlac, and join his battalion for duty. (March 5, D. Luzon.)

Leave two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Capt. Fred C. Doyle, 1st Field Art., about May 15, 1913. (March 1, Phil. Dept.)

Leave one month and twenty days, with permission to visit China and Japan, to 1st Lieut. Waldo C. Potter, 1st Field Art., about April 15, 1913. (March 1, Phil. Dept.)

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

Leave one month and fifteen days, about May 15, 1913, to Capt. William F. Jones, 2d Field Art. (April 22, War D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

ment to 107th Company, C.A.C., and placed on unassigned list. (April 18, War D.)

First Lieut. Sidney H. Guthrie, C.A.C., relieved assignment to 47th Company, placed on unassigned list, and will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., Coast Artillery School, for duty as instructor. (April 18, War D.)

First Lieut. Samuel H. McLeary, C.A.C., relieved duty with Signal Corps, assigned to 47th Company, C.A.C., and will join that company. (April 17, War D.)

First Lieut. William W. Rose, C.A.C., relieved duty on staff of C.O., Coast Defenses of Baltimore, to Fort Monroe, Va., as assistant quartermaster. (April 17, War D.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. George F. Landers, C.A.C., is extended one month. (April 22, War D.)

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 86, April 14, 1913, War D., as assigns 1st Lieut. Robert N. Campbell, C.A.C., to the 118th Company is amended so as to assign that officer to the 99th Company. (April 22, War D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered:

So much of Par. 25, S.O. 89, April 17, 1913, War D., as assigns 1st Lieut. Samuel H. McLeary to the 47th Co. is amended so as to assign that officer to the 45th Co.

First Lieut. Adelino Gibson is transferred from the 45th to the 47th Co. and will join the company to which he is transferred.

Second Lieut. Calvin McC. Smith is transferred from the 23d to the 170th Co. and will join the company to which transferred. He is relieved from further treatment at the Letterman General Hospital. (April 23, War D.)

Fireman James C. Barbour, C.A.C., (appointed April 14, 1913, from private, C.A.C.), now at Fort Barrancas, Fla., will be sent to Fort Columbia, Wash., for duty. (April 17, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) Horst W. Tittel, C.A.C. (appointed April 16, 1913, from sergeant, 81st Company, C.A.C.), now at Fort Du Pont, Del., will be sent to Fort Barry, Cal., for duty. (April 18, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) Edward Cooper, C.A.C. (appointed April 17, 1913, from sergeant, C.A.C. School Detachment, now at Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (April 19, War D.)

Electr. Sergt. 1st Class James F. Hodges, C.A.C., Fort Hunt, Va., will be sent to Fort Washington, Md., for duty. (April 18, War D.)

INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

Second Lieut. D. B. Crafton, 3d Inf., Fort Ontario, N.Y., will proceed to Albany, N.Y., reporting to the commanding general, 1st Brigade, 1st Division, with a view to his appointment as aid. (April 14, E.D.)

Sick leave fifteen days to 1st Lieut. John J. Burleigh, 3d Inf., recruiting company. (April 21, War D.)

Sgt. Robert O. Ragdale, 3d Inf., will proceed to the place hereinafter specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of the Militia of Michigan: Owosso, Ionia, Big Rapids, Muskegon, Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Jackson, Coldwater, Adrian, Monroe, Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, Detroit, Pontiac, Port Huron, Flint, Saginaw, Bay City, Alpena, Cheboygan, Sault Ste. Marie, Houghton, Calumet, Menominee, Manistee and Lansing. (April 7, C. Dept.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Leave one month, about April 15, 1913, to Col. Calvin D. Cowles, 5th Inf. (April 11, E.D.)

Sergt. Jo W. Hobbs, Co. K, 5th Inf., now at the Presidio of San Francisco, is detailed to duty in connection with Organized Militia of South Carolina. He will be sent to Columbia, S.C., for duty. (April 17, War D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. FEBIGER.

Leave one month to Major John L. Hines, 6th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco. (April 15, Western D.)

Sick leave three months to Col. Lea Febiger, 6th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco. (April 9, Western D.)

Sick leave one month is granted 2d Lieut. Hayes A. Kroner, 6th Inf. (April 18, War D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Leave two months and fifteen days; effective about May 31, 1913, is granted 1st Lieut. James M. Lockett, 10th Inf. (April 16, E.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. WILLIAMS.

Col. Arthur Williams, 11th Inf., is relieved from further duty in 2d Division and will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (April 11, 2d Div.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Leave two months and twenty days, about May 1, to 1st Lieut. Joseph W. Stilwell, 12th Inf., Presidio of Monterey. (April 14, Western D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Leave one month and fifteen days, to visit China and Japan, to 1st Lieut. James E. Ware, 13th Inf., about April 1, 1913. (March 4, Phil. Dept.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Sick leave one month, beginning April 21, 1913, to Capt. Louis J. Van Schaick, 14th Inf. (April 18, War D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Root, 15th Inf., having reported at these headquarters March 1, 1913, is assigned to duty and station in this city. Lieutenant Colonel Root will report to the C.O., Cuartel de España, Manila, for detail as surveying officer upon the departure from the department of Lieut. Col. Tyree R. Rivers, 13th Cav. (March 4, D. Lizon.)

Capt. Peter W. Davison, 15th Inf., Camp John Hay, Mount Province, will proceed to Manila, Division Hospital, for treatment, upon completion of which he will return to his proper station. (March 1, Phil. Dept.)

Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Root, 15th Inf., now in Manila, will report to the commanding general, District of Luzon, for duty, with station in Manila. (March 1, Phil. Dept.)

Upon arrival at Tientsin, China, 1st Lieut. Charles Abel, 15th Inf., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Clarence E. Dentler, Inf., for examination for promotion. (March 3, Phil. Dept.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

COL. GEORGE BELL, JR., ATTACHED.

Leave three months, about June 1, 1913, to 1st Lieut. Richard R. Pickering, 16th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco. (April 14, Western D.)

Capt. George H. White, 16th Inf., is relieved from station at Albany, N.Y., and will proceed to New York city and take station in connection with his duties as inspector-instructor of the Militia of New York. (April 19, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

First Lieut. John D. Burnett, 17th Inf., is detailed as a member of the board appointed to meet at Fort McPherson, Ga., for examination of candidates for the U.S. Military Academy, vice 2d Lieut. Arthur C. Evans, 17th Inf., hereby relieved. (April 17, War D.)

First Sergt. Howard A. Miller, Co. A, 17th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 18, War D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Leave one month, on account of sickness, to 2d Lieut. James M. Moore, 19th Inf., and upon the expiration of this leave will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment, and the orders directing him to proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., and thence to join his company is revoked. (April 23, War D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

First Lieut. Arthur T. Dalton, 20th Inf., will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander, and upon expiration of his present sick leave will join company. (April 18, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. D. A. FREDERICK.

Leave fifteen days, about April 15, 1913, to Col. Daniel A. Frederick, 22d Inf. (April 12, 2d Div.)

Sick leave two months to 1st Lieut. George R. Guild, attached to the 22d Infantry. Lieutenant Guild will return to the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., upon the expiration of this sick leave. (April 22, War D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.

COL. E. P. PENDLETON, ATTACHED.

Col. Edwin P. Pendleton is relieved from attachment to

23d Infantry and is attached to 26th Infantry. He will join the latter regiment. (April 18, War D.)

Musician Charles D. Mitchell, Co. L, 23d Inf., Texas City, Texas, will be discharged from the Army in the interest of the United States. (April 18, War D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. C. BUTTLER.

Sergt. Charles Luster, Co. I, 24th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 19, War D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

First Lieut. John B. Corby, 25th Inf., recruiting officer, relieved of temporary duty Pittsburgh, Pa.; return to proper station at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (April 17, War D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. N. GETTY.

Major William R. Dashiell, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill., having expressed a willingness to relinquish the unexpired portion of his leave, will join his regiment at Texas City, Texas. (April 10, C. Dept.)

Musician William T. Corbourn, 27th Recruit Company, recruit depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (April 19, War D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. McCURE.

First Sergt. Thomas Manning, Co. A, 30th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 19, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

So much of Par. 13, S.O. 85, April 12, 1913, War D., as directs Col. Charles St. J. Chubb, Inf., to report to the commanding general, Southern Department, to assume command of the base and port of embarkation, relieving Col. Samuel W. Miller, Infantry, is revoked. Colonel Chubb will report to the commanding general, 2d Division, for duty. (April 21, War D.)

Leave ten days, about April 27, 1913, is granted Capt. George E. Ball, Infantry. (April 18, War D.)

Leave fifteen days to Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, Infantry. (April 18, War D.)

First Lieut. John J. Burleigh, Infantry, is assigned to the 3d Infantry. He will be assigned to company and station by the C.O. of that regiment, and after relief from recruiting duty and when able to travel will join station to which assigned. (April 17, War D.)

Sick leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. John S. Singleton, Inf. (April 22, War D.)

Leave ten days to 1st Lieut. John R. McGinness, Inf. (April 23, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. Edward Parfit, P.S., from duty pertaining to the field exercises about March 14, 1913, and will join proper station. (March 8, D. Luzon.)

Major Henry A. Ripley, P.S., is relieved from duty with Provisional Regiment, Philippine Scouts, and will join proper station, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (March 6, D. Luzon.)

The following assignments and transfer of officers of Philippine Scouts are ordered: Capt. Joseph M. Harris (recently promoted from first lieutenant), to the 1st Company; 1st Lieut. Edward Parfit from the 35th to the 39th Company; 1st Lieut. George W. Hall (recently promoted from second lieutenant), to the 35th Company. (Feb. 28, Phil. Dept.)

Second Lieut. Clifford A. Gardiner, P.S., from temporary duty with 37th Co., P.S., to join his company. (March 7, Phil. Dept.)

First Lieut. Frank C. O'Loughlin, P.S., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., General Hospital, for treatment. (April 22, War D.)

First Lieut. Frank C. O'Loughlin, P.S., from treatment at the Division Hospital, Manila, to the Presidio of San Francisco, Letterman General Hospital, for treatment. (March 10, Phil. Dept.)

The following transfers of officers of Philippine Scouts are ordered: 2d Lieut. Edwin L. Zinn, from the 12th Battalion, unassigned, to the 5th Company; 2d Lieut. Benjamin L. Carroll, from the 5th Company, to the 12th Battalion, unassigned. (March 10, Phil. Dept.)

Second Lieut. Frank L. Hoerner, P.S., from 48th Company to the 4th Battalion, unassigned, and to Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, for duty. (March 11, Phil. Dept.)

Leave for four months, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles O. Heath, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the department about March 15, 1913. (March 3, Phil. Dept.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the examination of officers of Cavalry. Detail: Major Kent Nelson, M.C.; Capt. Charles F. Martin, 15th Cav.; Richard B. Going, 15th Cav.; James C. Magee, M.C., and George P. Tyner, 15th Cav. (April 2, C. Dept.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Riley, Kas., for the examination of officers of Field Artillery (heavy, light and horse), to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. Edward A. Millar, 2d Field Art.; Major William S. McNair, 6th Field Art.; Major William S. Guignard, 6th Field Art.; Capt. Jacob M. Coffin, M.C., and Capt. Addison D. Davis, M.C. (April 7, C. Dept.)

Major William C. Bennett, 16th Inf., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for the mental and physical examination of candidates for admission to the U.S.M.A., vice Major Edson A. Lewis, 6th Inf. (April 21, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Benjamin J. Edger, jr., M.C.; Major Henry G. Learnard, 14th Inf., and Capt. Amos H. Martin, 14th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort George Wright, Wash., to examine Mr. Eugene Wessinger and determine his fitness for the position of superintendent of a national cemetery. (April 10, Western D.)

An Army retiring board is to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from time to time, for the examination of officers. Detail: Members—Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Slaven, M.C.; Lieut. Col. William P. Burman, Inf.; Major William N. Bishop, M.C.; Major Kent Nelson, M.C.; Capt. William T. Johnston, 15th Cav. Recorder—2d Lieut. Leland Wadsworth, jr., 15th Cav. (April 22, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of officers of the Field Artillery arm are ordered, to take effect Aug. 1, 1913: Capt. Fred G. Doyle, 6th Field Art., to 1st Field Art.; Capt. William S. Browning, 6th to 1st Field Art. Captain Doyle will be assigned to a battery by his regimental commander and will as soon as practicable after Aug. 1 join his battery. Captain Browning will proceed on transport from San Francisco about Aug. 5, 1913, for Honolulu, H.T., and join the portion of his regiment stationed there. (April 18, War D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Infantry arm are ordered: Capt. Louis J. Van Schaick 14th to 6th Infantry, Capt. Samuel B. McIntyre 6th to 14th Infantry. Each will be assigned to a company, and upon expiration of his present leave will join his company. (April 19, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Frederick E. Phelps, retired, is relieved from temporary charge of the Pittsburgh Storage and Supply Depot. (April 21, War D.)

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report to the president of the board of officers convened at Fort Riley, Kas., for examination for promotion: Capt. Fox Conner, 6th Field Art.; Henry W. Butler, 6th Field Art., and Ernest D. Scott, 6th Field Art. (April 7, C. Dept.)

Col. Harry O. Parley, M.C., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Slaven, M.C., president of an Army retiring board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for examination by the board. (April 22, War D.)

The following officers will report to the president of the Cavalry examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., at such times as they may be required for examination for promotion: First Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyser, Cav.; 1st Lieut. George M. Lee, Cav.; 2d Lieut. Alexander H. Jones, 13th Cav.; Richard H. Kimball, 11th Cav.; William L. Moore, jr., 15th Cav.; Charles D. Rogers, 11th Cav.; Sloan Doak, 5th Cav., and Leland Wadsworth, jr., 15th Cav. (April 2, C. Dept.)

The following officers will report in person, not later than May 3, 1913, to The Adjutant General, state of Nebraska, at Lincoln, Neb., for duty in connection with the Militia camp of instruction for officers to be held near that place May 5 to 13, inclusive: Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Boschen, 16th Inf.; Calvin P. Titus, Inf.; Fred-

eric C. Test, 23d Inf., and John H. Trinder, M.C. Colonel Sharpe will command the camp. (April 3, C. Dept.)

AVIATION INSTRUCTION.

Second Lieuts. Carleton G. Chapman, 7th Cav., Fort William McKinley, Rizal; C. Perry Rich, P.S., and Herbert A. Dargue, C.A.C., Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, will report to the chief signal officer about March 30, 1913, for a course of instruction in aviation at Fort William McKinley. (March 6, Phil. Dept.)

UNVEILING OF SCHURZ MONUMENT.

The following organizations, to constitute a Provisional Regiment, will proceed at the proper time to New York city, for the purpose of participating in the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the Carl Schurz Memorial Statue at 116th street and Morningside avenue, West, on May 10, 1913: Fort Jay, headquarters, band and four companies, 29th Infantry; Fort Totten, four companies, Coast Artillery; Fort Hamilton, four companies, Coast Artillery.

Col. John S. Mallory, 29th Inf., is detailed to command the regiment, and will communicate directly with Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, National Guard of New York, as to details of concentration, march, uniform, place and hour of assembly, etc.

The companies constituting the regiment will be of uniform size, sixteen or twenty files front, double rank, with proper complement of guides, file closers, etc. (April 14, E.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

Each of the following second lieutenants of Infantry, recently appointed from civil life, with rank from March 25, 1913, is assigned to the regiment indicated after his name: John Charles Palmer Barthol to the 5th Infantry.

James Perry Cole to the 4th Infantry.

Robert Harwood Barrett to the 16th Infantry.

Ernest Joseph Carr to the 9th Infantry.

Patrick James Hurley to the 3d Infantry.

Donald Robert McMillen to the 12th Infantry.

Hugh Broadus Keen to the 17th Infantry.

Ora Mathias Baldinger to the 26th Infantry.

Lieutenants Barthol, Cole and Keen will report in person to their respective regimental commanders not later than May 21, 1913. Lieutenants Barrett and McMillen will report in person not later than May 21, 1913, at Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty with a company not exceeding five days, and then join company to which assigned. Lieutenant Hurley will report in person not later than May 21, 1913, at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty with a company for not exceeding five days, and then join company to which assigned. Lieutenant Carr will report not later than May 21 at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., for assignment to a company of the 9th Infantry at that post. Lieutenant Baldinger will report in person not later than May 21, 1913, at Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty with a company for not exceeding five days, and will then join company to which assigned. (April 22, War D.)

Each of the following second lieutenants of Cavalry, recently appointed from civil life, with rank from March 25, 1913, is assigned to the regiment indicated after his name: Harold Melville Clark to the 1st Cavalry, Harold Thompson to the 5th Cavalry, Richard Bronough Barnitz to the 14th Cavalry, and Raymond Morris to the 11th Cavalry. Lieutenants Clark, Thompson and Morris will report in person not later than May 21, 1913, to the C.O., Fort Myer, Va., for duty with a troop for not exceeding five days, upon the completion of which each will join troop to which he may be assigned. Lieutenant Barnitz will report in person not later than May 21, 1913, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with a troop for not exceeding five days, and then join troop to which he may be assigned. (April 22, War D.)

Second Lieut. Howard Eager, recently appointed from civil life, with rank from March 25, 1913, is assigned to the 4th Field Artillery. He will report not later than May 21, 1913, at Fort Myer, Va., for duty with a battery for not exceeding five days, and then join battery to which he may be assigned. (April 22, War D.)

MILITARY SURVEY WORK.

The following officers will proceed about March 15, 1913, from Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, to Atimonan, Tayabas, for the further prosecution of the military survey of Luzon: 1st Lieut. Charles L. Hall, C.E., Bruce R. Campbell, 8th Inf., John K. Jenson, C.A.C., Hugh H. Broadhurst, 8th Cav., Madison H. Bowman, M.R.C.; 2d Lieut. Arthur E. Bouton, 24th Inf., Elbert E. Farman, jr., 8th Cav., Charles H. Lantz, P.S. (March 8, Phil. Dept.)

The following officers will proceed about March 16, 1913, from Santa Cruz, Laguna, to Atimonan, Tayabas, for the further prosecution of the military survey of Luzon: 1st Lieut. Jesse W. Boyd, 24th Inf., and Richard T. Coiner, C.E.; 2d Lieut. Elbert L. Grisell, 8th Cav. (March 8, Phil. Dept.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Outgoing.

Schedule to July 1, 1913.

	Leave.	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive Guam	Arrive Manila	Lay days about Manila
Transport S.F.	about	about	about	about	about
Logan	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 1	14
Sherman	May 5	May 13	May 26	May 31	15
Thomas	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 1	14

Incoming.

Schedule to July 12, 1913.

	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive S.F.	Lay days about S.F.
Transport	about	about	about	about	about
Thomas	Apr. 19	Apr. 23	May 7	May 15	21
Logan	May 15	May 20	June 3	June 12	23
Sherman	June 15	June 20	July 4	July 12	24

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ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.
DIX—At Seattle, Wash.
KILPATRICK—1st Lieut. W. W. Hicks, C.A.C. At Galveston, Texas.
LISCUM—In Shanghai.
LOGAN—Left San Francisco, Cal., April 5, for Manila; left Honolulu April 14.
MCLELLAN—1st Lieut. E. J. Cullen, C.A.C. At Galveston, Texas.
MEADE—1st Lieut. E. E. Bennett, C.A.C. At Galveston, Texas.
MERRITT—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.
SHERMAN—Leaves San Francisco, Cal., May 5.
SUMNER—1st Lieut. W. N. Porter, C.A.C. At Galveston, Texas.
THOMAS—Left Manila, P.I., April 19; arrived Nagasaki, Japan, April 23.
WARREN—At Manila.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.
CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. K. Truesdell, Signal Corps. At New York.
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. W. S. Barriger, Signal Corps. At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. John E. Townes, jr., C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C., at San Diego, Cal.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGOLD—1st Lieut. Henning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Stevens, Ore.
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Lieut. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 136th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Allen Kimberley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Moultrie, S.C.
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Thomas C. Humphreys, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Caswell, N.C.
GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. H. W. Bunn, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Howard, Md.

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Catalogs. M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard St.handle the sword. Eventually it is planned to have an
instructor at every post who has been graduated from
the Fort Riley class. While expert swordsmen are
developed at West Point, they have little opportunity
to keep up their work when they get into the Army.
Besides this, many of the officers who come in from civil
life and those who are promoted from the enlisted
personnel have never had the advantage of the training
in swordsmanship that is obtained at West Point. It
will take some time to develop it, but plans are being
laid for a systematic training in swordsmanship
throughout the Army.Considerable curiosity is aroused as to where the War
Department will find the vacancies in the Army for the
civilians who take the examination announced for July
14. The enlisted men who have been designated to take
the final examination come up on Aug. 1, but will be ap-
pointed before the civilian candidates. So will also the
West Point graduates, who according to most reliable
estimates will fill about all the vacancies in the Army.
There is one way that the number of vacancies can be
increased in the line, and that is by giving to the Corps
of Engineers this year more than the usual number of
West Point graduates. Before the last increase in the
Corps its vacancies were filled entirely from West Point,
and owing to the difficulty in securing acceptable
civilians it was suggested that a larger number of West
Pointers be assigned to the Corps of Engineers from this
year's class.**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

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ABROGATION OF THE CANAL TREATIES.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 22), introduced by Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, providing for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer and the Hay-Pauncefote treaties, is based upon the assumption that the cession of the Canal Zone to the United States by the Republic of Panama changed the relation of Great Britain and the United States to the territory through which it had been presumed the canal would run to such an extent that the reason for the treaties between the two countries no longer existed. The resolution points out that both parties to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty had in mind only the construction of a canal through territory which was under the jurisdiction of a foreign Power or Powers, and did not have in mind at the time of the execution thereof the construction of a canal on territory entirely subject to the jurisdiction and control of the United States, and said treaty had not and could not have reference to a canal built within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. In view of the fact that Great Britain has registered a formal protest against the law relating to the canal tolls, and suggests that there are other provisions in that law to which Great Britain may later feel constrained to enter protest, claiming that they are violative of the treaty with the United States, the resolution holds that in order that room for further protest and objection on the part of Great Britain may be removed "the United States are of right freed and exonerated from each and all of the stipulations of both treaties." Senator Chamberlain had printed in the Congressional Record of April 21 the full text of the two treaties, Article 35 of the treaty between the United States and the Republic of New Granada, now Colombia, the text of the act dealing with the canal tolls, and other public papers dealing with the question, which Senator Lodge suggested might be printed as a Senate document.

Those who have followed in the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL the progress of the discussion relating to Great Britain's voice in the control of the canal will recall that we have several times expressed wonder at the large share which that country has assumed to be hers by right, and have sought to find in the territorial rights of that country a basis for that assumption. The best we could do was to locate it in the jurisdiction which Great Britain claimed over that section known as the Mosquito Coast at the Atlantic entrance to the proposed Nicaraguan route. With the change of the route from Nicaragua to Panama one would naturally have thought that the British claim to be a party to any canal treaties would have suffered some weakening, but on the contrary it seems to have flourished as vigorously there as when the more northern route was in question until one is led to ask whether, if the United States had decided to cut a canal from the Amazon River across the Andes by way of Ecuador, the shadowy rights of Great Britain in the Mosquito Coast country would not have been invoked to give it a voice in the formulation of all treaties touching the proposed waterway.

Among the papers printed in the Congressional Record at the request of Senator Chamberlain is an article by Justice Samuel Seabury, of New York, which was printed in the Outlook of March 8, entitled, "Shall the Panama Canal be American or Anglo-American?" Three pages of the Record are given up to the refutation of the theory that it should be an Anglo-American canal, which, if the joint resolution is soundly conceived, has not a leg to stand on. If the treaties with England can be abrogated, then there is no more reason why there should be an Anglo-Saxon canal than that there should be a Franco-American or a Dutch-American canal. If the right of the British government to certain jurisdiction in the Mosquito Coast can be brought into the present Panama Canal situation, perhaps the French may ask to have their rights in French Guiana, only a few hundred miles away from Panama, recognized by a participation in the formulating of canal treaties, or the Dutch may make a similar claim, owing to their territorial jurisdiction in Dutch Guiana.

At the conclusion of his long argument Judge Seabury says: "If an Anglo-American policy is desired, the United States will comply with the demands contained in the British protest. If an American canal policy is to be adopted, the Government at Washington will deal in no uncertain way with the British protest. The present is no time for vacillation or hesitancy. The requirements of the situation demand that the Government at Washington shall plainly inform the British government that the conditions under which the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was concluded have vitally changed, and that that treaty is now, under the principles of

international law, voidable, and give notice that the United States regards it as without force or effect."

BISHOP BRENT ON THE POLICY OF SCUTTLE.

One of the most effective presentations of the Philippine problem ever given to the American people is the statement in the New York Tribune of April 21 of the Right Rev. Charles H. Brent, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Philippines, which is summarized elsewhere in this issue. This review of the conditions in the islands must force its attention upon the mind of every thinking man, not only because Bishop Brent says that he has no theory to exploit, but because everything he says is seen to be the expression of an impartial mind, of one who is able to sit apart and study the question in the abstract. We do not hesitate to say that Bishop Brent's contribution to the much discussed subject of governing the Filipinos is the most convincing we have yet seen, and that upon every word of it is stamped the impress of an honest, truth-seeking judge, who if he were not a prelate might have made a notable career as a statesman. Out of all the confusion and babel associated with the treatment of the Philippine question Bishop Brent has been able to present a lucid, pertinent and judicial exposition of the situation that confronts the United States Government in the islands. Although the Bishop's opinions coincide with those which have frequently found expression in our editorial columns, we believe that the praise we bestow upon him is no greater than any intelligent man should give him after reading his views.

Those who have believed that the matters at stake in the final settlement of the Philippine problem deal solely with the bare question whether we should or should not withdraw from the islands as a matter of national dignity, should note well this thought that underlies all that Bishop Brent has to say upon this subject: "The principles involved in the Philippine problem are so far-reaching that there is no question upon which the nation could more readily wreck its reputation." This sentiment coming from a man who lives outside the lures, the excitements, the attractions and the perturbations of politics may well explain why successive administrations have believed it not unwise to move slowly in everything that concerns the final disposition of the islands. In the extracts from Bishop Brent's statement we wish to call attention particularly to his assertion that the ending of American control would mean "outrages upon Christian Filipinos by the Moros." Those who know the warlike nature of the Moros know that Bishop Brent has mildly mentioned what would happen. The "outrages" would mean either subjection or annihilation. The suggestion that a commission study the conditions in the islands before any such hasty action is taken appeals to the Transcript of Boston, the city where the anti-imperialistic school had its rise, as may be judged from this commendation it gives to the Bishop's recommendation: "Bishop Brent, in the course of a very illuminating and timely statement on the Philippine problem, indorses the suggestion of Cardinal Gibbons for the appointment of a non-political commission which shall visit the islands and study the conditions at first hand before the Government at Washington is committed to any change in policy. Two such eminent churchmen of different denominations as Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Brent, both speaking solely in the interest of the welfare of the Filipinos, deserve, and will doubtless get, a hearing at the White House before President Wilson adopts the scuttle policy provided in the pending Jones bill, which would turn the Filipinos adrift in 1921."

SEA SERVICE FOR NAVY OFFICERS.

There is one obvious objection to the announcement from the Navy Department that sea duty will be required as a preliminary to promotion; that is in the suggestion it conveys that the officers of the Navy are as a class eager for assignment to shore stations in preference to duty at sea. Exactly the contrary is the fact. As a rule officers prefer duty at sea; it gives them higher pay and is more in the line of their ambitions. "A naval officer afloat, whatever his command may be," says Mr. David S. Barry in a Washington letter to the Providence Journal, "is more independent and in every way better off than a naval officer on duty in Washington, and they all admit it. A bureau chief, for instance, even though he be an admiral, is after all a mere head clerk. He handles 'paper work' all day and is obliged to put in as many hours as the hardest worked clerk in his bureau, and, more than that, is compelled to serve all through the hot summer months, when officers at sea are having a much better time. The routine work never stops. Some of the officers now on duty in the Department and who are acting as Secretary Daniels's advisers are admirals and captains, and are there simply because they were ordered there. Each dislikes exceedingly being converted from a monarch of the quarter deck to a head clerk, but as one of them expressed it the other day, 'Someone has to stay home and take care of the children, and so here we are doing the best we can for the Service, and the public must not think we are avoiding sea duty.' "There are, of course," Mr. Barry adds, "exceptions to the general rule, as in all cases, and many naval officers have dodged sea service, but in doing so they have drawn the unfavorable criticism of their brother officers, and they find it reflected in official action every time the 'plucking board' meets. Then the 'dead ones' are segregated from their live shipmates."

The sentiment of the Navy is unquestionably against

the theory that Navy officers prefer to be bureau clerks rather than to hold the dignified and important position of an officer in command at sea. A little reflection will make it apparent that this cannot be the fact, for the highest satisfaction any man trained to a particular profession can get out of life is in the exercise of that profession. There are, as Mr. Barry says, exceptions, as is further indicated by the suggestion that comes to us from a Navy officer of high rank and long and distinguished service. This officer says: "I see by the JOURNAL of last week that Secretary Daniels is minded to modify Art. 242. It's high time he did. Another thing ought to be done—and by Congress: Make it illegal to employ any officer of the Navy in the District of Columbia for more than seven years all told. Let a man take his tour there—when young or when old—but the moment his total service in the District of Columbia amounts to seven years stop his pay if he continues on duty there. It's those who go back there after every cruise who get the influence."

POLITICAL INFLUENCE AND THE ARMY.

Political influence is to be excluded from the Army, Secretary of War Garrison states. He has taken a determined stand on this matter and will decline to consider any recommendation from Congressmen or political leaders in the promotion, detail or assignment of officers. To emphasize this feature of his policy he will shortly publish as a general order the executive order of President Roosevelt which was issued July 13, 1905. This order has never been rescinded but very little attention was paid to it during the Taft administration, although Secretary of War Stimson followed its spirit in making his recommendations to the White House.

All of the vacancies in the rank of brigadier general, and in that of major general when any occur, will be made upon the recommendations of a majority of the general officers of the Army. Secretary Garrison, with a view to obtaining the recommendations of general officers of the Army, has sent confidential communications to them. In this he asks the general officers to submit a list of colonels that they think most competent for promotion to brigadier general. This list is to consist of five colonels from the different arms and Corps of the Service. Then the recommendations of the general officers will be carefully tabulated and the colonels will be promoted in order of the number of indorsements they receive from the general officers. If any colonel receives an indorsement from all the general officers he will be given the first vacancy in the rank of brigadier general. It is understood that the vacancy resulting from the retirement of Brig. Gen. W. S. Schuyler, on April 26, will not be filled until the general officers have sent in their recommendations.

Recently Secretary Garrison indicated to a party of Congressmen, who had called upon him to urge the appointment of a colonel to fill the vacancy in the rank of brigadier general, that they were really injuring their candidate by attempting to bring political pressure to bear upon the War Department in his behalf. The Secretary told his visitors frankly that he believed that the general officers of the Army were more competent to select brigadier generals than they were. He stated to the Congressmen that nothing was more demoralizing to the discipline of the Army than influence from political sources. He said that he intended to begin immediately to eliminate it from the Army by refusing to consider any recommendations that they had made. The Secretary will also carry this policy into the work of making details and assignments of officers. After the publication of the general order calling attention to the executive order of 1905 it will be a serious matter for an officer to request any of his political or social friends to go to the War Department for any request in his behalf.

The text of the general order to be published on this subject appears on page 1053 of this issue.

Chaos continues to prevail throughout Mexico, according to confidential reports received by the State and War Departments. The Huerta government does not seem to be quite as strong as the late Madero government. The rebellion against the present administration appears to be more thoroughly organized, if anything is organized in Mexico, than that which opposed Madero. There is an inclination among diplomatic circles to believe that eventually a strong state will be developed in Northern Mexico. Most of the States in the North are now practically independent of the government at the City of Mexico. Some of the influential inhabitants of the Northern Mexican states are advocating an application for admission into the United States. They realize that if the United States took hold of their country stable conditions would at once be established. There is great suffering throughout Mexico, among the industrious people of the country. Factories and mines are being swept away and all business is coming to a standstill; even some of the richest cattle ranches have been abandoned. The result is that many poor people are out of work and are actually suffering for want of the necessities of life. Our statesmen are content with discussing about impossible international agreements and universal peace while Mexico lies torn and bleeding at our feet. Those who realize that intervention by this country or some other is only a matter of time are waiting for some tragedy to occur like the blowing up of the Maine which will arouse the country. The wonder of the whole situation is that the chaos has continued so long in Mexico without fur-

nishing the world with some startling massacre of foreign residents.

Our Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan, must have amazed as well as amused the diplomats assembled in the State Department to listen to his plan for establishing peace throughout the world, by the simple-minded ignorance he displayed of the international conditions resulting in war. What Mr. Bryan proposes is a series of treaties whereby nations will bind themselves when the resources of diplomacy are exhausted to submit all disputes to the investigation and report of an international commission of inquiry. Mr. Bryan believes that nations will quarrel no more than men, if in the white heat of their anger they follow the old rule, "Take a long breath and count ten." The trouble with this plan is that it takes no account of the fact that wars are not the expression of individual or national antipathies, but result from circumstances compelling international readjustments. Such was the case in the war between Russia and Turkey, such is the case in the war of the Balkans just drawing to a close. Mr. Bryan's plans would not have had the slightest influence in preventing either of these wars or any other war that we have knowledge of. His scheme is that of an amiable dreamer who has obviously never made a study of history and whose views are those of the orator, and not those of the statesman. Mr. Bryan's original idea was that governments should agree not to accelerate the normal naval or military development during the pendency of an investigation. Certain members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee thought this impracticable. "The statement presented to the diplomatic corps," Mr. Bryan said, "is intended only to set forth the main proposition, namely, that the President desires to enter into an agreement with each nation for the investigation of all questions of every nature whatever. This agreement is intended to supplement the arbitration treaties now in existence and those that may be made hereafter. Each party is to reserve the right to act independently after a report is submitted, but it is not likely that a nation will declare war after it has had an opportunity to confer, during the investigation, with the opposing nation. It is a step in the direction of universal peace."

At the suggestion of Secretary Daniels, Mr. F. D. Roosevelt, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has taken up the personnel question. After he has examined the testimony submitted from time to time to the Naval Affairs Committee and gone over the recommendations of the Department, Mr. Roosevelt will consider recommendations for personnel legislation. In discussing the personnel question with the officers of the Department Mr. Roosevelt shows a wonderful knowledge of naval affairs for a civilian who has never had any connection with the Department. Evidently the new Assistant Secretary has been giving Service questions considerable study and comes well equipped for the problems that he will be called upon to solve. Mr. Roosevelt makes no secret of his opinion that Congress should enact some personnel legislation. He has not fully made up his mind just what he will recommend to the Secretary, but he has shown a decided inclination to favor at least some of the provisions in the Personnel bill as it was submitted to Congress by the Navy Department last year. In this connection it is stated that Secretary Daniels and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt intend to study the organization of the Navy with great care before they make their recommendations to Congress. They will assume that the present organization is a satisfactory one and will make no changes until it proves inadequate, if it does. In the meantime Capt. Herbert O. Dunn, who prepared last session's bill, is rewriting it to harmonize the measure with the legislation that was passed at last session. Congress repealed the law crediting an officer while he is at Annapolis with service in the Navy for pay and longevity purposes. It also abolished constructive service for staff officers. This makes it necessary to make a number of important changes in the bill. It will be shorter than last session's bill, covering practically all the points in fewer words.

We have a beautiful illustration of the Christian spirit now assumed to be controlling international relations in the treatment accorded by "the Powers" to little Montenegro in the matter of the possession of the Turkish fortress of Scutari which, after a stubborn defense of over six months, has been finally carried by assault. When the news of the fall of Scutari reached the palace, from the balcony King Nicholas addressed his people, and in full view of the crowds embraced the representatives of the allies, who called to congratulate him, declared: "We have merely retaken our own and we will hold Scutari against the Powers as courageously as we fought against the Turks." But what can the heroic courage of Montenegro do against the power of combined Europe? It is merely a question of brutal strength and not of fair dealing.

The annual mine planting exercises at Fort Stevens were flashed across the country in the press despatches as a preparation of the fort for defense against the Japanese army and navy. It was ever thus; at a time when the relations between this country and another country are strained, the ordinary routine work of the Army is heralded by the daily press as preparation for war.

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST (EXTRA) SESSION.

The House on April 22 passed the Indian Appropriation bill, which had failed to come to a final vote in the filibuster of the recent Congress. The same day the House passed the Sundry Civil bill, which had been vetoed by former President Taft on account of certain provisions excluding labor organizations and agricultural combinations from prosecution as trusts under the Sherman Law. The bill as repassed retains the clauses objected to by Mr. Taft, and motions to strike them out were voted down by a large majority.

Congressman Everis A. Hayes, of California, in a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 6) proposes a new design for the field of the national flag. The flag, according to his plan, hereafter "shall consist of thirteen alternating stripes of red and white, with a field of blue in which shall be stars to the extent of forty-eight, arranged in a circle, to symbolize our Federal Union, which said circle shall be increased one star upon the admission of any other state. Within said circle of forty-eight stars shall be one large five-pointed star, constructed of smaller stars, which shall symbolize and represent our unparalleled nation, the great republic of the world. In the center of said star so constructed of smaller stars as above described shall be a red circle, which shall represent our colonial and insular possessions."

Representative Moore introduced in the House on April 21 a joint resolution, H. J. Res. 68, authorizing and directing the Secretary of State to confer with Great Britain and other nations with a view to their participation in the cost of construction and maintenance of the Panama Canal and the neutralization of it. The resolution says that it is manifestly unfair that the United States, after buying and constructing the canal, should be required to maintain and fortify it at great cost for the benefit of all the nations without any preference to the United States whatever. Mr. Moore introduced also a bill creating a Panama Canal Trade Commission to enable the commercial, agricultural and industrial interests of the United States to derive advantages from the Panama Canal. This commission would consist of the Secretary of the Department of Commerce, the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and five representative citizens.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 1032, Mr. Johnston, of Alabama.—To revise the Articles of War (Sec. 1342, Rev. Stats.), to provide for new methods of military prison administration (amending chapter 6, title 14, Rev. Stats.), and providing for change in detail to Judge Advocate General's Department (amending Army Personnel Law). See pages 1044 and 1048.

S. 1099, Mr. Penrose.—Granting an annuity of \$100 to officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps who have been awarded medals of honor for gallantry in action and other soldierlike qualities under acts of Congress, and authorizing the President to make rules and regulations for carrying the act into effect.

S. 1100, Mr. Penrose.—Granting an annuity equivalent to \$50 per month to officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps who have attained the age of sixty-five years and have been, or may hereafter be, awarded medals of honor for gallantry and heroism involving great personal peril, and authorizing the President to make rules and regulations for carrying the act into effect.

S. 1110, Mr. Penrose.—Providing for retirement of non-commissioned officers, petty officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps and for efficiency of the enlisted personnel.

S. 1113, Mr. Penrose.—To pension widow and minor children of any officer or enlisted man who served in the war with Spain or Philippine insurrection.

S. 1141, Mr. Williams.—Providing for competitive designs for a naval monument in the Vicksburg National Military Park.

S. 1142, Mr. Williams.—For a monument to commemorate the services and sacrifices of the women of the country at the time of the American Revolution.

S. 1148, Mr. Shively.—To correct military record of Major Robert G. Smithers, U.S.A., retired.

S. 1151, Mr. Shively.—That any officer of the Army who served as an officer or as an enlisted man in the Regular or Volunteer land forces during the Civil War or any part thereof prior to April 15, 1865, and whose name is borne on the Official Army Register as having been retired on account of wounds, disability, age, or after thirty or more years' service shall be advanced on the retired list of the Army with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that upon which he was retired for each fifteen years' service (active and retired) in the Regular and Volunteer forces as commissioned officer or enlisted man on and after April 15, 1861, the date of the beginning of the Civil War; Provided, That the rank conferred by virtue of the provisions of this Act shall not exceed that of a brigadier general. Sec. 2. That officers advanced under this act shall be commissioned as provided under Act of May 6, 1910.

S. 1161, Mr. McCumber.—That the five medical officers of the Army who served creditably as contract or acting assistant surgeons in or with the Army during the Civil War prior to April 9, 1865, and who have been retired on account of wounds or disability incident to the service or on account of age or after forty years' service, who have not received credit for their Civil War service, are hereby placed upon the retired list of the Army from the date of retirement with the rank and pay of one grade next above that actually held by them at the time of their retirement.

S. 1162, Mr. McCumber.—That any officer on the active or retired list of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps shall, in computing his longevity pay, receive credit for any service either as an officer or enlisted man while in the Revenue Cutter Service; Provided, That the total amount of such increase for length of service shall in no case exceed forty per centum on the yearly pay of any grade as provided by law.

S. 1165, Mr. McCumber.—Relief of Capt. Frederick G. Lawton, U.S.A. (claims).

S. 1166, Mr. McCumber.—Relief of Capt. James Ronayne, U.S.A. (claims).

S. 1167, Mr. McCumber.—Relief of Capt. N. F. McClure, U.S.A. (claims).

S. 1267, Mr. Swanson.—To transfer Capt. Armistead Rust from the retired to the active list of the Navy.

S. 1281, Mr. Shively.—That any person who served at any time in the Volunteer Army in the Civil War and has heretofore served as captain in the Philippine Scouts and has since been retired as an enlisted man and whose time of actual service in the Regular and Volunteer forces of the United States shall aggregate more than forty years, and whose aggregate of services, together with certificates of merit and honorable service, when computed as provided by existing law for the retirement of enlisted men, shall amount to not less than fifty years, may, upon nomination by the President and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be placed upon the retired list of the Army as a captain of Infantry in recognition of his long and efficient service in the Army.

S. 1295, Mr. Penrose.—For regulation, identification and registration of all vehicles of the air, and the licensing of the operators thereof.

S. 1298, Mr. Penrose.—To purchase an oil painting entitled the Death of Brevet Lieut. Col. Alonzo H. Cushing, at Gettysburg.

S. 1299, Mr. Penrose.—For the preparation of a plan and the erection of a foundation and pedestal on ground belong-

ing to the United States Government, in the city of Washington, upon which to place a memorial statue, to be furnished by the state of Pennsylvania, of Major Gen. George Gordon Meade.

S. 1300, Mr. Penrose.—For relief of every officer or private soldier who was honorably discharged after ninety days' service in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States during the War of the Rebellion.

S. 1301, Mr. Penrose.—Granting an annuity of \$100 to officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps who have been awarded medals of honor for gallantry in active and other soldierlike qualities under Acts of Congress, and authorizing the President of the United States to make rules and regulations for carrying the act into effect.

S. 1302, Mr. Penrose.—Providing for the retirement of non-commissioned officers, petty officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and for the efficiency of the enlisted personnel. (Graduated retirement 16 to 25 years; disability ten years); same as H.R. 3911.

S. 1303, Mr. Penrose.—To consolidate the veterinary service, U.S. Army, and to increase its efficiency.

S. 1304, Mr. Penrose.—Authorizing the Department of State to deliver to Capt. P. H. Ueberroth, U.S.R.C.S., and Gun. Carl Johansson, U.S.R.C.S., watches tendered to them by the Canadian government.

H. Res. 52, Mr. Goodwin, of Arkansas.—To create a commission of five qualified citizens to be chosen by the House, to inquire into the methods of transacting the public business of the Government in the several executive departments and other Government establishments with the view of inaugurating new methods so as to attain greater efficiency and economy and to recommend to Congress what changes in law may be necessary to carry into effect such results.

GRADUATED RETIREMENT IN NAVY.

H.R. 2868, Mr. Calder.—That when an enlisted man in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps shall have had sixteen years' honorable service, he may, upon his own application to the President, be placed upon the retired list with pay equal to two-fifths of the amount which he is receiving at the time his application is approved; * * * twenty years' honorable service * * * three-fifths * * *; and further, that when an enlisted man in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps shall have had twenty-five years' honorable service, he shall be placed upon the retired list with pay equal to three-fourths of the amount he is receiving at the time his application is approved, plus \$9.50 per month in lieu of rations and clothing, and \$6.25 per month in lieu of quarters, fuel and light.

Sec. 2. That when an enlisted man in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps has had ten years' honorable service, and less than sixteen years, and has been incapacitated through disease or injury incident to the service, he may, upon the recommendation of a board of survey, * * * be placed upon the retired list with pay, to be determined by multiplying three one-hundredths of the pay he may then be receiving by the whole number of years of honorable service he may have to his credit.

Sec. 3. That in computing the necessary service for retirement, all service in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps shall be credited.

Sec. 4. That all acts and parts of acts, so far as they are in conflict with this act, are hereby repealed.

H.R. 2870, Mr. Hayes.—To regulate the coming into and the residence within the United States of Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Tartars, Malays, Afghans, East Indians, Lascars, Hindus, and other persons of the Mongolian or Asiatic race, and persons of Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Tartar, Malayan, Afghan, East Indian, Hindu, or other Mongolian extraction.

H.R. 2872, Mr. Dyer.—To pension the widow and minor children of any officer or enlisted man who served in the war with Spain or Philippine insurrection.

H.R. 2876, Mr. Hardwick.—To authorize the purchase or acquisition of an aviation field at Augusta, Ga., for aviation and other military purposes. Appropriates \$125,000.

H.R. 2878, Mr. Hardwick.—Providing for the erection of monuments over the graves of Major Gen. Elijah Clark and Col. John Dooly in Lincoln county, Ga., \$25,000.

H.R. 2885, Mr. Hayes.—To place certain ex-acting assistant surgeons of the U.S. Army on the retired list of the U.S. Army.

H.R. 2887, Mr. Hayes.—To amend an Act entitled "An Act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War and the war with Mexico," approved Feb. 6, 1907, by adding in Sec. 1, after the word "Mexico," where it occurs in said section, the words "or in any of the Indian wars."

H.R. 2896, Mr. Humphrey, of Washington.—To prevent ships in combines and conferences from passing through the Panama Canal.

H.R. 2899, Mr. Clark, of Florida.—Providing for the preservation of the old fort at Matanzas Inlet, Fla., and appropriating \$25,000 therefor.

H.R. 2912, Mr. Cary.—For the retirement of employees of the Government who served in the war with Mexico or the Civil War.

H.R. 2921, Mr. Cary.—To pension widow and minor children of any officer or enlisted man who served in the war with Spain or Philippine insurrection.

H.R. 2922, Mr. Cary.—To provide for the retirement of employees in the Civil Service.

H.R. 2936, Mr. Morgan, of Oklahoma.—To amend Secs. 2304 and 2305, Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to homesteads for soldiers, sailors and marines.

H.R. 2945, Mr. Clark, of Florida.—That from and after the passage of this act the lawful widow of a deceased soldier who served in the Army of the United States, in any war in which the United States was engaged, and was honorably discharged from such service, shall be entitled to receive a pension of \$12 per month regardless of the fact as to whether the death of such soldier resulted from wounds received or disease contracted while in such service. Sec. 2. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

H.R. 2952, Mr. Stevens, of Minnesota.—To grant an additional grade to officers and veterans of the Civil War below the grade of brigadier general who have heretofore been retired in the Army under the provisions of Sec. 1243 and have Civil War service at least of one year and have reached the age of sixty-four years.

H.R. 2962, Mr. Rauch.—To remedy in the line of the Army the inequalities in rank due to the past system of regimental promotion. Same as S. 1151.

H.R. 3328, Mr. Adamson.—For construction of four revenue cutters; one for service in the waters of southern California, at a cost not to exceed the sum of \$350,000; one for Gulf of Mexico, \$250,000; one for coast of Maine, \$225,000; and one as anchorage patrol boat in New York Harbor, \$100,000.

H.R. 3336, Mr. Gillett.—For retirement in the classified service.

H.R. 3364, Mr. Sharp.—To establish at the city of Lorain, O., on a site of adequate size fronting on Lake Erie, an aviation school for the purpose of instructing officers and enlisted men in the Regular Army of the United States in the art of aerial navigation in the practice of operating and constructing aeroplanes, hydro-aeroplanes, and other devices for navigating the air, and for the promotion and encouragement of the study of meteorology and wireless telegraphy. Appropriates \$100,000.

H.R. 3381, Mr. Riordan.—That all warrant officers in the Navy of the United States shall be allowed light, heat and fuel to correspond with the allowance of quarters; Provided, That all warrant officers shall be allowed leave of absence on full pay and under the same laws that govern leave of all other officers in the Navy of the United States.

H.R. 3382, Mr. Riordan.—That any officer on the retired list of the Navy or Marine Corps, who has been or may hereafter be employed on active duty for an aggregate period of three years, shall be promoted to and receive the pay and allowances of the next higher rank from the date of this act. Sec. 2. Authorizes commissions on the retired list to officers promoted under this act, and any retired officer who has been or may hereafter be detached from active duty shall, after such detachment, have the rank and three-fourths the pay to which such duty may have entitled him under the provisions of this act; Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed as to restore any retired officer to the active list or reduce the rank,

pay or allowances now authorized by law for any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps.

H.R. 3388, Mr. Sharp.—Authorizing one year's pay to widow or designated dependent relative upon the death of any Army aviator while on such duty.

H.R. 3400, Mr. Ruple.—To authorize the construction of a magazine and high-explosive shop to replace the inadequate, insanitary and unsafe building at the Frankford Arsenal at Philadelphia, Pa. Appropriates \$40,000.

H.R. 3401, Mr. Sharp.—To establish an aeronautical commission to gather information as to the development of aviation in the United States and foreign countries, reporting the facts and making its recommendations to Congress. Said commission shall be composed of three persons familiar with this subject, to be appointed by the President of the United States, one of whom shall be an officer of the Regular Army, one an officer in the Navy, and one a civilian.

H.R. 3408, Mr. Anthony.—Providing for a military highway between Fort Leavenworth and Riley, Kas. The work on said military road shall be commenced as soon as the buildings now in course of construction at the Federal and United States military prisons are so far completed as not to require the labor of all the convicts in said prisons.

H.R. 3409, Mr. Anthony.—To place the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers under the administration of the War Department.

H.R. 3411, Mr. Anthony.—That officers of the Army below the grade of brigadier general shall take rank in their grade upon the relative list according to their length of continuous commissioned service in the Regular Army; Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to change the present rank of an officer on the lineal list of his own arm of the service as at present determined according to the Act of Feb. 2, 1901; And provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed to change the present rank on the lineal list of his own arm of the service of any officer who has lost rank by reason of the sentence of a general court-martial, or through his failure to pass an examination for promotion.

H.R. 3413, Mr. Anthony.—To purchase the Kansas and Missouri bridge at Fort Leavenworth for military purposes.

H.R. 3432, Mr. Anthony.—To reinstate Frank Ellsworth McCorkle as a cadet at U.S. Military Academy.

H.R. 3436, Mr. Anthony.—To place John Kiernan on the retired list of the U.S. Army.

H.R. 3463, Mr. Donohoe.—Authorizing the appointment of Major John S. Bishop, U.S.A., retired, on the retired list of the Army, with the rank of brigadier general.

GRADUATED RETIREMENT—ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

H.R. 3911, Mr. Shreve (same as S. 1302).—That when an enlisted man in the U.S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps shall have had sixteen years' honorable service he may, upon application to the President, be placed upon the retired list with pay equal to two-fifths of the amount which he is receiving at the time his application is approved; that when an enlisted man in the U.S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps shall have had twenty years' honorable service he may in like manner be placed upon the retired list with pay equal to three-fifths of the amount which he is receiving at the time his application is approved; and further, that when an enlisted man in the U.S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps shall have had twenty-five years' honorable service he shall be placed upon the retired list with pay equal to three-fourths of the amount he is receiving at the time his application is approved, plus \$9.50 per month in lieu of rations and clothing and \$6.25 per month in lieu of quarters, fuel and light.

Sec. 2. That when an enlisted man in the U.S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps has had ten years' honorable service and less than sixteen years, and has been incapacitated through disease or injury incident to the service, he may * * * be placed upon the retired list with pay to be determined by multiplying three one-hundredths of the pay he may then be receiving by the whole number of years of honorable service he may have to his credit.

Sec. 3. That hereafter the computing of double time for service in the insular possessions of the United States shall be abolished.

Sec. 4. That in computing the necessary service for retirement all service in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps shall be credited.

Sec. 5. That all acts and parts of acts so far as they conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

H.R. 3918, Mr. Moore.—Appropriating \$20,000 for high-explosive shop for Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, and \$11,350 for dredging Frankford Creek.

H.R. 3953, Mr. Roberts of Massachusetts.—Waiving the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the U.S. Navy in the case of Harry Lincoln Miller.

H.R. 3960, Mr. Vane.—To correct the lineal and relative rank of 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Leary, M.C., U.S.A.

H.R. 4181, Mr. Mann.—Authorizing appointment of Hugh L. Reed upon retired list of the Army with rank of captain with twenty years' service.

SECRETARY DANIELS'S VIEWS ON HAZING.

Secretary Daniels is determined to stamp out hazing at the Naval Academy. He intends to follow up his recent utterances upon the subject by an appeal direct to the midshipmen. He will ask the midshipmen to join with him in enforcing the law against hazing. He believes that it is as much the duty of the midshipmen to assist in the execution of the law as it is that of the head of the Navy Department. He scoffs at the suggestion that a proper spirit for the Navy cannot be maintained without hazing. But without regard to whether hazing is a benefit to the school or not it is the sworn duty of the midshipmen in the Secretary's opinion to enforce the law to the letter. The Secretary expresses himself as greatly pleased at the many letters of warm commendation which he has received relative to his attitude in regard to hazing.

"It is encouraging," said the Secretary, "to find that my views in regard to the necessity of abolishing hazing with a strong hand are shared by so many people in all parts of the United States. I have received letters from college officials, United States Senators, graduates of our leading colleges, and business men, all congratulating me for the stand I have taken and expressing the hope that colleges generally will follow along the same lines."

Among the letters received was one from Senator J. H. Gallinger, Chairman of the Conference of the Minority, who said: "I have been immensely pleased to note the heroic measures that you propose to adopt to put an end to hazing in the Naval Academy at Annapolis. As a member of the visiting committee to that institution several years in succession, I interested myself to solve the problem that seemed to need special attention both on the part of the officers of the Academy and the Congress, and it was with satisfaction that I noted a great improvement from year to year toward suppressing a system of brutality that ought not to be permitted in any school controlled by the Government. I feel very confident that your contemplated action will absolutely put an end to a practice that has no excuse either in reason or necessity."

W. E. Dodd, Department of History, University of Chicago, wrote: "May I say how much your action in the matter of hazing is appreciated here. This thing has been before college men for a long time and we have, most of us, always stood for the immediate and absolute abolition of it; but without entire success because

of a semi-apologetic attitude on the part of a considerable segment of public opinion. Your prompt and positive characterization of the custom as 'bullying' is a great help not only to the Naval Academy, but elsewhere, for the attitude of public men and the national authorities influence people who would not listen to plain argument from the ordinary college man." Chief Justice Walter Clark, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, sends congratulations and said that the Secretary's action would have permanent effect throughout the country. "A hater," he added, "is not only a bully, but it is a most cowardly act for several boys to thus combine against one poor little fellow, homesick and new to his surroundings." John S. Mosby, jr., expresses for himself and for his father, Colonel Mosby, "sincere admiration for the magnificent stand you have taken."

Secretary Daniels said that he was particularly gratified at the sentiment among business men approving his attitude with regard to hazing. W. C. Wishard, well known in railroad affairs, wrote: "I am thoroughly familiar with the argument of those who would condone the practice, but aside from inducing an earlier conformity to established customs, such arguments appear to me to have no merit. It is indeed a very difficult task to root out a practice so long established. It can be rooted out, however, and I hope you will be able to do it."

NAVAL ACADEMY CANDIDATES.

As the result of a meeting of the Academic Board at the Naval Academy on April 23 it was announced that thirty-six young men, who are candidates for admission, had been found satisfactory out of a list of seventy-nine whose papers in the recent mental tests were passed upon. The young men, who will be directed to report at once for physical examinations, are:

O. G. Brush, Texas.
V. O. Clark, Wyoming; L. K. Coontz, Alaska; H. F. Council, North Carolina; F. B. Crasley, Georgia.
K. Dunwoody, New York; E. E. Duvall, Maryland.
R. W. Fleming, Louisiana; T. G. Fisher, Maryland; K. Floyd-Jones, New York.
E. G. Henson, Utah; L. Harvey, Pennsylvania.
C. L. Jacobson, Oregon; M. L. Jemal, Rhode Island.
M. A. R. Loth, Virginia.
C. W. McDowell, Tennessee; E. F. Marbourg, Colorado; E. H. Mason, Pennsylvania; R. B. Matthews, Louisiana; J. E. Moss, Maryland.
J. G. Oldham, Nebraska.
C. Perkins, Colorado.
A. C. Reeves, Florida.
J. O. D. Richmond, Pennsylvania.
E. M. Senn, Mississippi; J. T. Sewall, Maine; A. G. Shepard, New York; R. F. Skyles, Montana; H. W. Smith, New York; J. G. M. Stone, Colorado; R. F. Sweet, Iowa.
R. G. Tobin, Virginia.
G. K. Weber, Pennsylvania; L. L. Weiss, Rhode Island; C. P. Wickman, Michigan; and P. L. Worden, Montana.

Additional names of those candidates who passed the mental tests for admission to the Naval Academy were announced on April 24. They are as follows:

G. Bannermann, Wisconsin; J. J. Bartholdi, Arizona; A. A. Bigelow, Illinois; C. W. Breckington, Texas; A. G. Brighton, North Dakota; J. W. Brown, Mississippi; W. T. Browne, Ohio.
C. S. Carroll, Montana; J. J. Clark, Oklahoma; C. R. Curr, New York.
L. Daughy, Texas; E. Drach, Ohio; D. B. Duener, Michigan.
H. F. Ely, Pennsylvania.
A. P. Flagg, New York.
T. B. Gale, Tennessee; R. W. Gruelick, Indiana.
G. L. Harris, North Carolina; O. B. W. Hendie, Washington; J. B. Heffernan, Indiana; E. S. Hurlbut, Kansas.
E. S. Irby, Texas.
H. Keller, jr., Pennsylvania; J. F. Kennedy, Pennsylvania.
J. R. Lamb, Minnesota; W. G. Ludlow, jr., South Dakota.
J. B. Neill, Virginia.
E. A. Poindexter, Washington.
W. P. Richards, Washington.
K. R. T. Von Schenk, Connecticut; T. S. Schumacher, Mississippi.
J. C. Taylor, Kentucky; L. W. Teller, Michigan.
E. B. Veech, Wisconsin.
J. E. Waddell, Illinois; C. O. Ward, Nebraska; F. O. Wilson, Pennsylvania; J. C. Wooten, jr., Tennessee.

The following candidates have been admitted to the Naval Academy as midshipmen:

Homer W. Clark, New York; John A. Curran, Maine.
R. M. Eaches, Pennsylvania; D. R. Evans, Illinois.
S. G. Fitzsimmons, South Carolina.
V. F. Grant, Mississippi.
Edward H. Jones, Pennsylvania.
Ernest B. Merrill, Pennsylvania; John T. Metcalf, Rhode Island; E. E. Muschitz, Pennsylvania.
Joseph W. Paige, Vermont.
C. M. Reagle, Ohio; E. B. Rogers, Virginia.
B. L. Sizer, Illinois; F. T. Spellman, Massachusetts.
John N. Walton, Pennsylvania; S. H. Wooster, at large (from Connecticut).

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

It appears that some dynamite was stolen from the military by some Moros in the vicinity of Camp Overton, Mindanao. Dynamite in the hands of the Moros was deemed dangerous to life and property. It was necessary to furnish a mounted escort of two non-commissioned officers and ten men daily to protect government property which was being transported over the Overton-Keithley trail, and if the dynamite had been allowed to remain in the hands of the hostile Moros, the military authorities believed the conditions would have been even more serious. It was therefore deemed best to offer a reward of \$25 for the arrest and conviction of the thieves who stole the dynamite. After approval, Aug. 12, 1911, of Major General Bell, headquarters Philippines Division, Manila, P.I., and the subordinate officers involved, the reward was duly offered, and an American named Jere Barbour brought a Moro to the quartermaster's office at Camp Overton, May 24, 1911, and two witnesses who were with Mr. Barbour when he apprehended the Moro, who had in his possession twenty-four sticks of dynamite. Upon this information twenty-five and one-half pounds of dynamite was recovered and the parties were tried and convicted by the civil authorities at Iligan. Par. 702, A.R., authorizes the post commander to offer a reward not exceeding \$50 for the recovery of stolen property, but the Auditor refused to allow the payment by Major F. L. Garrard, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., of the reward offered by General Bell on the ground that there was no Q.M. appropriation available for its payment. The Comptroller overrules this decision for the reason that the payment can be made from incidental expenses, Q.M. Dept., saying:

"The right to protect human life or Government property is inherent. It is one of the first duties of the military establishment to protect all Government property. To have left this dynamite in the possession of an enemy along the Overton-Keithley trail in question, over which Government property was being transported, would have

been dangerous not only to the property, but to the lives of the officers and men as well. (See 5 Comp. Dec., 118.) It appears to have been considered a military necessity to recover this dynamite, and arrest and convict the guilty parties. Therefore, upon revision limited to the voucher involved, the action of the Auditor is reversed and a certificate of differences will issue."

The Comptroller decides that the annual dues of \$5 for membership of the A.G. in the International Association of the Chief of Police is not a proper charge against the Government.

FLOOD RELIEF WORK.

Paymr. Donald W. Nesbit, U.S.N., the special disbursing officer of the Navy relief expedition, ordered to the flood stricken regions of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys on March 27, has sent several despatches to the Navy Department, to the effect that he has visited Marianna, Helena, Ark.; Rosedale, Miss.; Arkansas City, Greenville, Miss.; Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, and that the levees are generally still holding. He reports that the conditions are very bad at Arkansas City, and probably will be worse, and that tents and rations have been left there. Between Vicksburg and Memphis the levees are holding at critical points, but local men are pessimistic. He states that the next week will determine whether relief on a big scale will be required. The backwater has flooded large areas at several points, but Paymaster Nesbit states that they are all well taken care of. He states that the crest of the flood will reach Baton Rouge about the first to fifth of May. The Navy Department has also received from the mayor of the city of Henderson, Ky., a letter of thanks in behalf of the citizens of Henderson county for the assistance rendered them during the flood by the Navy relief expedition. He states that good work was done by the boats of the expedition and that hundreds of people were relieved, who were suffering great hardship, some of Paymaster Nesbit telegraphed from Baton Rouge, La., April 20 that he expected much relief work would be necessary after the crest of the flood reached Baton Rouge, which he thought would be between May 1 and May 5. Following the breaking of the levee at Meyersville, Miss., on April 21, which flooded a large area of thickly populated and fertile country, the Army steamer Nocomas was despatched from Vicksburg with relief supplies and rescue boats by Major Normoyle.

A splendid tribute to the effectiveness of the aid furnished by the Navy to the flood sufferers is contained in the following letter of Mayor W. I. Thompson, of Henderson, Ky., to Paymr. Gen. T. J. Cowie, U.S.N., dated April 16: "On behalf of the citizens of Henderson county, Ky., I wish to thank your department for the splendid assistance rendered them during the flood here. Also to pay tribute to Paymr. F. T. Watrous, of the New York Navy Yard, for his prompt response and courteous treatment. The work done by your relief boats was magnificent, and relief was given to hundreds of people who were suffering great hardship and some of whom would have starved."

That the work of the military men connected with the relief of the flood sufferers is appreciated in the sections where they have been busiest is shown by the following editorial reference to their services in the Commercial Appeal of Memphis, Tenn., of April 15, under the expressive caption of "Army Efficiency": "Before the levees broke above Memphis the Army officers were here. Major Normoyle, who did such splendid service last year, began his campaign at Dayton. As soon as the situation was bettered at Dayton he moved out into the Ohio and quickly made provisions for relief work at Louisville and the towns along the Ohio, Cairo, Hickman and Columbus. Then he established a base at Memphis, and from here he is carrying on relief operations throughout eastern Arkansas, and he is making preparations for possible trouble as far south as Baton Rouge."

"Major Normoyle is assisted by a corps of young officers, who work and pause not on the order of working. Major Normoyle himself acts promptly and efficiently. The young men under him seem to have caught the spirit of his energy, and there is a snap about their methods that is inspiring. Along with Major Normoyle comes Major P. C. Hutton, of the Medical Department. Hutton is warning the people to clean up as quickly as the floods subside and is making a medical survey of every district. These men do not content themselves with merely receiving reports. They see for themselves much that is going on. The officers of the Engineer Corps who have charge of river improvement for the Government are co-operating with these other branches of the Service and rendering every possible service. We now have the Engineer Corps and the regular service corps of the Army, some members of the Marine Corps and one or two naval officers in the flooded district, and every branch of the Service is giving evidence of efficiency. In these days there is a cry for efficiency in commerce and in every branch of manufacturing. The Army seems to have been ahead of the civilians in making itself an efficient organization."

The extent to which refugees of the flood regions are taken care of is shown by the despatch of Major Normoyle, U.S.A., dated Memphis, April 12, in which he said: "The Wynoka, Lieutenant Burdett in charge, returned from Graves Bayou Crevasse on April 10 with 325 refugees, principally women and children; a supply of rations and forage also distributed. These people were rescued with great difficulty, and much credit is due to the relief committee and Dr. Hottum, of Memphis, in particular, likewise Lieutenant Burdett for the good work accomplished in rescuing these people."

ARMY FOOTBALL FOR 1913.

The location of the site for the annual football game of the Services is still a problem, says a New York Sun despatch from West Point. The Army is strong for the Polo Grounds in New York, while the Navy still holds out for Franklin Field, Philadelphia, where the Army-Navy games have been played for some years.

Ten games appear on the Army's football schedule for this year. This is the largest schedule in number of games the Army has contracted for in years, and it also looks to be the easiest on paper, at least. Yale, which has appeared on the Army schedule each season for just twenty years, will not be here this year. All efforts will be bent toward the contest with the midshipmen, and the Army team expects to work up by easy stages to the Navy game, which is scheduled for Nov. 29, the Saturday after Thanksgiving.

Three new teams will play the cadets next fall. They

are Norwich, Notre Dame and Albright. The season opens with the first named team on Sept. 27, which is a week earlier than the Army has been opening for some years.

Notre Dame comes Nov. 1, and this contest is likely to prove the most interesting one of the home games. It is the second intersectional game the Army has ever played. The cadets beat Stagg's Chicago University team at the Point in 1901, and since then have been unable to make any satisfactory arrangements with any of the Western teams.

The schedule:

Sept. 27, Norwich; Oct. 4, Stevens; 11, Rutgers; 18, Colgate; 25, Tufts; Nov. 1, Notre Dame; 8, Albright; 15, Villanova; 22, Springfield Training School; 29, Navy.

CARNEGIE TESTIFIES IN FAVOR OF KRUPP.

In a recently published interview Andrew Carnegie, once ironmaster and manufacturer of battleship armor, said with reference to the German excitement over the Socialistic charges against the manufacturers of armor:

"I would express the opinion decidedly that investigation will prove that there is no just foundation for the charges made, for two reasons: First, I don't believe that any great works like the Krupps would be parties to the iniquities of which they are charged, and, second, let me add, to the supreme folly involved of placing themselves in the power of disreputable people, for that they would be if they could be bribed. In business, as in other lines, honesty is not only the best policy, it is the only policy that succeeds. Dishonesty brings exposure and ruin."

As for the possibility of American manufacturers resorting to the methods attributed to the Germans, Mr. Carnegie scouted the idea.

"I do not believe that we have anything of that kind in this country. I do not believe that there is a particle of such influence exerted. You do the armor manufacturers too much credit in one sense," he added, with a twinkle. "They are too busy with the details of their work, and would never think of getting up a propaganda sufficient to affect public opinion to the extent necessary to influence our Congressmen or government officials. Amid all the popular clamor and unjust suspicions of our officials, I believe them to be a body of highly honorable gentlemen, conducting the affairs of their respective departments honestly. It is very seldom that we have heard or suspected a case of bribery in regard to government official purchases."

Mr. Carnegie was reminded that he had himself once engaged in the manufacture of armor plate to meet a similar demand.

"Yes," he said, "and most reluctantly. I declined to bid to President Cleveland for armor manufacture. Mr. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, begged me to reconsider, but I stood firm. President Harrison and his Secretary of Navy, Mr. Tracy, who is still alive, also asked me, but I declined. The Bethlehem Company had been trying for about two years to succeed, and when I was coaching in Scotland I got a telegram from Tracy saying that 'the President considers it your duty to contract for the armor for your country; the ships now wait for it.' I replied: 'That settles it. That command from the President of my country is a command from on high.'"

"And I ordered three shifts of men working Saturdays and Sundays, night and day, to start erecting works. We delivered armor to the Government"—and here there was a trace of pride in the old ironmaster's voice—"before the Bethlehem Company, although we started two years behind. But we did not make as much profit upon making armor as upon pig iron. Our armor works were idle more than half the time."

"There was no lobby nor corruption in the armor business in my day, nor do I believe that there is any now. I don't think that any inducement the armor manufacturers could offer the Government would influence its officials to purchase except for the actual needs of the country. And I do not believe that there is a particle of systematized effort to color the minds of people in favor of large expenditures for armaments and to persuade them that a war peril exists, on behalf of the large manufacturers of armor."

CASE OF FORMER LIEUTENANT LYKES.

The case of former Lieut. Gibbs Lykes, of the 9th U.S. Cavalry, is again before the War Department. At the last session of Congress a bill (S. 6176) was passed authorizing the President to appoint Mr. Lykes to be a second lieutenant of the Cavalry, taking rank at the foot of the list of second lieutenants. It was passed Feb. 28, but for some reason President Taft failed to send in Mr. Lykes's nomination. On Aug. 18, 1911, Mr. Lykes, then a lieutenant, was granted leave of absence until Aug. 30, 1911. He did not return to duty from his leave until Feb. 20, 1912, when he was dropped from the rolls of the Army by the War Department. It was charged that he was absent from duty on account of financial difficulties. He became frightened at the size of his debts and did not return to duty.

Senator Tillman is especially interested in Mr. Lykes's case, and it is said has practical assurance that the President will send in the nomination, according to the provisions of the bill as passed. In recommending the passage of the bill the following letter was submitted to the Senate:

War Dept., Washington, June 21, 1912.

Dear Senator Tillman: The appearance and manner of Gibbs Lykes have induced me to trust him, in spite of the paper record against him. I will therefore not object to a bill which will authorize him to be reinstated in the arm in which he was formerly commissioned, at the foot of his grade. This will set him back about a hundred numbers, but, in view of his extreme youth, will not set him behind the average officers of his age.

I feel very doubtful as to the effect of such reinstatement upon the rest of the Service, and it has been strongly opposed by many officers in whose judgment I have confidence, but the boy's straightforward frankness has made me desire to give him another chance and I have decided to do so. I sincerely hope he will make good, and shall do what I can to help him do so. Very sincerely, yours,

HENRY L. STIMSON.

Hon. B. R. Tillman, United States Senate.

The Navy Department has condemned and will shortly offer for sale at the navy yard, Mare Island, the old transport Manila. This vessel was formerly a Spanish transport and was captured in Baker Bay on May 4, 1898, incident to the operations of the fleet under Admiral Dewey in Manila Bay. The Manila was built at Leith, Scotland, in 1881. Her length over all is 209 feet, beam 31 feet, draft 13 feet, displacement 1,750 tons.

A GREAT NAVAL OBJECT LESSON.

One of the most effective means for driving home the lesson that the United States Navy is one of the best schools for the technical education of the young men who enlist in it will be the three months' visit of the Atlantic Fleet to the Mediterranean which Secretary of the Navy Daniels is planning for next winter, to take the place of the usual stay at Guantanamo. At the time of the world cruise of the Battleship Fleet in 1907-09 the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL said that in affording an opportunity for the thousands of young men on the vessels it would prove a highly educational voyage. This prediction was fully verified. The long shore leave granted the men at the most important ports gave them the chance to see what other countries are like, and in a number of instances parties were made up by the men to take long trips into the interior, when the habits and customs of the people of the country were carefully studied. A flood of picture postal cards, which the relatives and friends of the sailors on the fleet received, attested the interest the men were taking in the foreign scenes they were enjoying. Nothing is more educative than foreign travel and in this respect that cruise proved a whole university in itself.

That Secretary Daniels appreciates the value of travel is shown by the language of his announcement of the projected foreign cruise: "I have decided to send the Atlantic Fleet on a winter cruise covering the most interesting ports of the world because I believe that we should offer to the enlisted men every opportunity that lies in our power to obtain that knowledge of other countries from personal observation which in every rank in life gives to the traveled man an advantage over those who have spent their lives at home in the upward struggle. The cruise will be so timed as to give every man in the fleet shore leave at every port of interest. But what seems to me equally if not more important is the educational value of this trip to the men behind the guns. I hope before my administration is ended that the public will have a clear understanding of the splendid training in mechanics which the modern battleship offers to enlisted men. No man who has served in the Navy leaves the Service without being far better equipped to earn his living than he was before he enlisted. The Navy is a great and expensive institution which must be kept always ready for times of war. Why not then use it as a great technical training school for our country in times of peace?"

These are enlightening words from the Secretary and they should be thoughtfully pondered by every father and mother in the land who has a boy or boys of an age at which the question of a career is uppermost in the parental mind. It is of great importance to the Navy and to the American people at large that so early in his incumbency the new Secretary of the Navy realizes that the Navy can make a return to the nation in peace as well as war. A great Navy such as ours gives in peace a sense of security, and an assurance that in time of emergency the honor of the country will be maintained on sea as well as on land; but Secretary Daniels makes plain at the very threshold of his term as the head of the Department that the Navy can also make an educational return that will mean much to the industrial activities of the nation. "A great technical training school," as he calls it, the Navy has been for years, and it is unfortunate that the great masses of the people have not been able to understand to what an extent the education of a young man enlisting in the sea service has his energies, his abilities and his all-round efficiency increased by the work he does on board a warship. Much has been done of late years to educate the public as to the advantage of placing young men on ship board, but much remains to be done. The fact that Secretary Daniels at the very birth of his plans for the foreign cruise should make it clear that he seeks not to dazzle the nations of Europe, but to make the trip one of instructive value to the men of the fleet should go far to enlist the interest, sympathy and encouragement of all the American people, except that small, almost negligible, remnant of the obstinate, who will naturally resent anything that tends to shatter their long cherished and time-worn belief that the sole business of a navy is to teach young men to kill their fellow men.

The plan is for the fleet to leave the American shores about Jan. 1, 1914, and proceed to Gibraltar with possibly a stop or two on the way. As the fleet will be too large to be accommodated at one time in many of the harbors visited, it will divide at Gibraltar and make a leisurely tour of the Mediterranean in divisions, stopping at practically every port of importance. The Department is now at work preparing the schedule and ports of call, but it will be some time before the plans will be matured.

The American people by this cruise will be able to form an idea of the growth of naval strength by comparing this Mediterranean fleet with the armada that President Roosevelt sent around the world. The aggregation of ships which will sail for the other side in 1914 will exceed in total tonnage and strength of armament the fleet that went around the world by almost as much as the latter fleet exceeded the White Squadron which made the tour of foreign ports in 1890.

The main ships which it is planned to send on this trip include the battleships Wyoming, Florida, Arkansas, Delaware, North Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Louisiana, Michigan, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Connecticut, Idaho, Kansas and Ohio. These ships compared with the Battleship Fleet, which made the trip around the world in 1907, show an aggregate tonnage of 364,500 as against 223,500. Another powerful illustration of the advance made in the Navy's effective fighting power is afforded by the muzzle energy of the main batteries of the above named ships contrasted with that of the round-the-world fleet. In round figures, the muzzle energy of the latter fleet was 5,300,000 foot-pounds. The main batteries of the ships of the Atlantic Fleet that will make this proposed trip total 9,550,000 foot-pounds of muzzle energy, or almost twice the energy. The battleships in the 1914 cruise will be accompanied by all the destroyers that can be spared and by supply and repair ships.

The "White Squadron" was the first squadron of the new Navy to cruise in foreign waters, January-July, 1890, under the command of Rear Admiral J. G. Walker, and officially entitled "The Squadron of Evolution." The four vessels were the three protected cruisers Atlanta, Boston and Chicago and the gunboat Yorktown. Their total tonnage was 16,220, that of the Connecticut, Admiral Evans's flagship in the famous battleship cruise, 1907-09. The total muzzle energy of the squadron's main battery was 120,000 foot-pounds, that of the Connecticut 370,000 foot-pounds. A salvo of the squadron fired

4,900 pounds of projectile; that of the Connecticut 7,500 pounds.

While not claiming the power to read the mind of Secretary Daniels, it has occurred to us that in making this early announcement of the entirely peaceful character of the cruise he seeks to spike the guns of those alarmists both in the press and out who might see in such a voyage a disposition to bully Europe. Were we not all solemnly admonished by the New York World and other dailies in 1906 that in sending the fleet around the world President Roosevelt was putting a chip on the shoulder of Uncle Sam which some fussed and irritated nation might at any moment knock off, thus precipitating all the "horrors of war"? So great was the outcry made against that voyage, which we were told in all sorts of hysterical tones was meant primarily as a slap at Japan, that we really worried over the state of mind of susceptible people who might have been deluded into the belief that the approach of our ships to the ports of Japan would mean the opening of hostilities. This time, however, Mr. Daniels has taken time by the forelock and has discounted the cheap stage-made thunder with which a portion of the American press might seek to embarrass the Department.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels incident to his Southern tour of inspection will reach Charleston, S.C., at five o'clock on the afternoon of May 7 and will leave at five o'clock on the afternoon of May 8. Mr. Daniels will arrive at Charleston from Port Royal. It is expected that, among other things brought to his attention, the Secretary will be shown the advantage of building another drydock at Charleston, the granite basin to be much larger than that now in use.

The flag of the commander-in-chief, Asiatic Fleet, has been transferred temporarily from the Saratoga to the Rainbow.

A radiogram has been received from the Hannibal, April 18, which vessel is engaged in survey duty on the Atlantic coast of Central America, that the vessel is en route to Cristobal.

The collier Alexander, which was purchased for \$206,000 in England at the beginning of the war with Spain, has been condemned and will be sold at auction at Manila. She has a cargo capacity of 4,200 tons of coal.

The Navy collier Nereus will be launched on Saturday, April 26, at two p.m., at Newport News, Va. The Nereus is one of the large type of Navy colliers that have given excellent results and which have been examined and commented upon favorably here and abroad. Miss Anne Seymour Jones will be sponsor for the Nereus.

The Navy Department has named Miss Marguerite Le Breton to act as sponsor for the destroyer McDougal, named in honor of the late Comdr. David McDougal, U.S.N., now building at Bath, Me. Miss Le Breton is a granddaughter of Commander McDougal, who was a distinguished officer of the Navy.

The mail address of the Denver has been changed from "In care of the Postmaster, New York city," to "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal."

During torpedo practice against the old ram Katahdin, in Chesapeake Bay, April 24, torpedoes from the battleships Delaware and Rhode Island and the monitor Tallahassee, sunk the ram, it is reported.

The Right Hon. Sir Edgar Speyer, Bart., P.C., and the Messrs. Henry Oppenheimer, Henry William Brown, Henry Gordon Leith, James Speyer and Eduard Beit von Speyer, trading under the name, style and firm of Speyer Brothers, at London, England, have been confirmed by Congress as special fiscal agents of the Navy Department of the United States at that place.

Bids were opened at the Navy Department April 21 in the presence of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and the Chiefs of the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering for the construction of the destroyer tender Melville (Destroyer No. 2). The only bid received was that of the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J. The vessel is to be completed and delivered within twenty-four months at Camden; to have a speed of fifteen knots and displacement of 7,150 tons on trial. The bids were made in two forms, first for the sum of \$1,310,000 if the contractor installs machine tools and shop outfit; second, \$1,260,000 if the Government furnishes machine tools and shop outfit and the contractor installs them. A bond for \$25,000 was given.

There was shipped from the navy yard, Washington, April 15, to the city of Raleigh, N.C., the first memorial tablet to be made from metal recovered from the U.S.S. Maine. In this design there appears in bas-relief the figure of a woman with bowed head and arm outstretched, bearing a shield with the words "Patriotism" and "Devotion" inscribed upon it. Just above the extended arm is written "In Memoriam." Below the arm in bas-relief is a part of the hull of the Maine as it looked after the explosion in Havana Harbor; beneath it the inscription, "U.S.S. Maine, destroyed in Havana Harbor, Feb. 15, 1898," and across the lower edge of the tablet are the words, "This tablet is cast from metal recovered from the Maine." There will probably be 2,000 tablets made, to be donated as provided for by Congress, the tablets being about thirteen by eighteen inches in size and weighing about fifteen pounds.

Mr. Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, has sent a letter to Chief Carpenter Joseph A. Barton, U.S.N., and to the officers and men of the torpedo destroyer Burrows, of the Atlantic Torpedo Flotilla, for the efficient and expeditious manner in which they made emergency repairs to the bow of the Burrows. On the afternoon of March 5 last the Burrows and the Ammen while engaged in maneuvers off the southern coast of Cuba collided, with the result that the bow of the Burrows was badly crumpled. The repair work was begun at once under adverse conditions, and after working day and night the Burrows was able on March 14 to rejoin the flotilla. The Burrows is commanded by Lieut. Comdr. Julius F. Hellweg.

Another ocean leviathan, twenty feet longer than the big German steamer Imperator, was launched at Glasgow, Scotland, April 21. She was the Cunard liner Aquitania, and she is 900 feet over all, with a 99 foot beam and over 50,000 tons register. The ill-fated Titanic was 852 feet long, with 92 foot beam and 46,328 tonnage. The Hamburg-American liner Imperator, scheduled for her maiden voyage to New York this summer, is twenty feet shorter than the Aquitania. Although she is not designed especially for speed the owners believe that the Aquitania with her 80,000 horsepower turbine will

be able to beat even the Lusitania. The Aquitania will accommodate over 4,000 passengers and a crew of 1,100. The builders have provided lifeboats for all. Strung in single file the big steamship's boats would stretch for more than a mile, and an innovation has been provided in the shape of two powerful motor launches to act as tugs in the event of an accident. Despite the fact that the watertight compartments have been carried higher than in any other transatlantic liner, the builders have been enabled to allow for magnificent private suites, spacious palm courts, lounges, drawing rooms, smoking rooms, restaurants and a Veronese café that will be the last word in luxury. The Aquitania has been two years in building, and so great is her bulk that the Clyde River had to be widened to permit her launching.

The new Italian Dreadnought, the Duilio, was launched at the navy yard at Castellmare, Italy, April 24, in the presence of the King and Queen of Italy and a large gathering of military and naval authorities. Queen Helena named the vessel.

THE APACHE PRISONERS OF WAR.

In the thirtieth annual report of the executive committee of the Indian Rights Association, for the year ending Dec. 12, 1912, S. M. Brosius, agent of the association, writes of the present status of the movement to provide for the permanent settlement and liberation of the Apache prisoners of war who have been under the control of the War Department for twenty-five years, and are now confined within the Fort Sill Military Reservation, Okla. After several unsuccessful efforts to secure legislation, an item was incorporated in the Indian Appropriation Act, approved Aug. 24, 1912, which provides \$200,000 for the settlement of these Indians on lands to be selected for them by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of War. Col. (now Brig. Gen.) H. L. Scott, U.S.A., representing the Secretary of War, and Lieut. Ernest Stecker, representing the Secretary of the Interior, in council with these Apache prisoners on Oct. 3, 1912, informed the Indians that only fourteen heads of families would be permitted to locate in Oklahoma, since these alone possessed a good record for sobriety, were intelligent, industrious, and physically fit to make a living for themselves, and that all other members of the tribe would be compelled to remove to the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico.

The Indians protested against this decision. In appealing for freedom of choice in the matter of selecting their new homes Mr. Brosius stated that the friends of these Indians wished that the educated and intelligent members of the tribe might be given homes in Oklahoma. Most of the tribe desiring to locate in Oklahoma are of the younger element, who have not known of the wild life of the Indian in former days. The portion of the tribe which desired to remove to Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico, were influenced more or less by a desire to continue in the wild and free life which was the tribal habit prior to captivity, and should be given the option, although it may not seem to be in their best interests for the future. The younger men and women of the tribe, Mr. Brosius said, know only the climate and environment in Oklahoma, and it would be unjust to this class if they are denied a choice in deciding the location of their permanent homes.

It was decided to present the subject of removal to the Indians a second time. Accordingly, on Dec. 1, 1912, Colonel Scott, for the War Department; C. L. Ellis, special agent of the Interior Department; H. C. Phillips, secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and S. M. Brosius, agent of the Indian Rights Association, were present at a full council held with the Indians. They were clearly and definitely told that they might decide for themselves whether to accept a home on land to be purchased for them in Oklahoma, or remove to Mescalero, New Mexico. Eighty-eight persons decided to live in Oklahoma, while 176 preferred to join the Mescalero Apaches in New Mexico. It is intended to purchase 160 acres of improved land, at a cost not exceeding \$3,000, for each head of a family, and an equal number of acres valued at \$2,000 for each other member of the band remaining in Oklahoma. The Mescalero Apaches in New Mexico have agreed to admit those Apache prisoners who have decided to live with them to full membership with the right to share equally in their estate.

It will be necessary, Mr. Brosius states, to secure \$100,000 additional from Congress in order to carry out the plans outlined, and it was hoped that this fund would be forthcoming by action of Congress before adjournment on March 4, 1913, so that no further delay will be had in the final settlement of these Indians. It was agreed that when the Indians are settled in their homes in Oklahoma, or within the Mescalero Reservation where allotments will be made for them, they will be released as prisoners of war.

The Indian Appropriation bill, however, failed to pass at the last session of the recent Congress. It was reintroduced in the present Congress and has already (April 22) passed the House.

BRITISH AND GERMAN NAVAL INCREASE.

Writing of "Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View," Price Collier in the May Scribner gives the following naval statistics:

In 1904 England had 202,000 tons of warships in the Mediterranean and none in the North Sea.

In 1907 England had 135,000 tons of warships in the Mediterranean and 166,000 tons in the North Sea.

In 1909 England had 123,000 tons of warships in the Mediterranean and 427,000 tons in the North Sea.

In 1912 England had 126,000 tons of warships in the Mediterranean and 481,000 tons in the North Sea.

At last accounts England had 50,000 tons of warships in the Mediterranean and 500,000 tons in the North Sea.

There has been a steady increase of the navy in Germany. In 1900 the tonnage of warships and large cruisers over 5,000 tons was 152,000; in 1911 it was 823,000. The number of heavy guns in 1900 was 52; in 1911 it was 330. The horsepower of engines in 1900 was 160,000; in 1911 it was 1,051,000. The naval crews in 1900 numbered 28,326; in 1911, 57,353; and in 1913 the German naval personnel will consist of 5,394 officers and 69,495 men. Between 1900 and 1911 the tonnage of the British fleet increased from 215,000 to 1,716,000; of the German fleet from 152,000 to 829,000.

In ten years British naval expenditure has increased from \$172,500,000 to \$222,500,000; in Germany the expenditure has jumped from \$47,500,000 to \$110,000,000.

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000; in America the increase is from \$80,000,000 to \$132,500,000. Out of these total sums Great Britain spends one-third, America one-fifth and Germany one-half on new construction.

Germany has a navy league numbering over one million active and honorary members; a periodical, *Die Flotte*, published by the league, has a circulation of over 400,000.

The New York Times of April 21 printed the following appreciation of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, which, coming so early in his incumbency, augurs well for the impression which he is destined to make upon the public thought in the United States before his term expires: "Proof accumulates of the fitness of the new Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, for his onerous task and his determination to carry his clearly formed ideas of the Navy's needs to realization. Secretary Daniels is no jingo, though in this hour anybody who urges the further development of our Naval Establishment is in danger of being called one in certain quarters, and he does not carry, vicariously, a chip on his shoulder. He practically pledged himself, in his address at the dinner of the Navy League in Washington, April 11, when other speakers made remarks which have excited more public comment, to place the Navy in a state of preparedness for war if it should come, to 'round it out and complete it' and make it large enough to be 'the strong right arm of the Republic,' able to protect itself and the country. In doing this Secretary Daniels will have to overcome much mistaken opposition in Congress and to contend with the hostility of the well meaning peace advocates who are ever ready for a war of words. Mr. Daniels does not admire the old-fashioned 'Fourth of July attitude' of some Americans, but he infers that the spirit of self-reliance and confidence is much better than 'the attitude in which we are endangering ourselves now in the eyes of the world of underestimating and minimizing our strength and incorrectly advertising ourselves as weaklings.' He belongs to neither the overconfident nor the underestimating class, and neither do most of his countrymen. The Navy, however, needs to be upbuilt, improved in efficiency, and kept ever ready for service."

The Secretary of the Navy directed this week the return of the following officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps from Guantanamo: Cols. Lincoln Karmay and George Barnett, Lieut. Col. John A. Lejeune, Major Robert H. Dunlap, Capt. Hugh L. Matthews, A.Q.M., Frederick H. Delano, Hiram I. Bearss, Logan Feland, Harry R. Lay, Thomas M. Clinton, James J. Meade and Harry C. Smith, 1st Lieuts. Walter N. Hill, Edward W. Sturdevant, Victor I. Morrison, William C. Wise, jr., William D. Smith, William C. Powers, jr., Benjamin S. Berry, Clarke H. Wells, Clarence C. Riner, Woolman G. Emory and Lloyd W. Williams. The following companies of the 1st Regiment will return: Company B, from New York; Company D, from Boston; Company E, from Philadelphia; Company F, from Philadelphia; Company H, from Portsmouth. The companies of the 2d Regiment to return are: Company H, from Annapolis, and Company L, from Norfolk. The *Prairie* was ordered to sail from Guantanamo on April 25, arriving at Philadelphia about April 30.

The U.S. derelict destroyer *Seneca*, of the Revenue Cutter Service, which has been on ice patrol duty near the Atlantic steamship lanes, arrived at Halifax Harbor April 23 for coal and provisions. She reports the ice very slight this year so far as concerns the transatlantic lanes for Boston and New York. "I have had no reports of field ice at all," said Captain Johnson. "We have seen only three icebergs, and these were not anywhere near the steamship lanes. They were all north of latitude 44, and the steamship lane is 41, and the difference of three degrees means 180 miles. With prevailing conditions these icebergs should now be working northward again. On March 22 steamships reported two icebergs in the general vicinity of latitude 42 and longitude 50, and unquestionably these are two of the three icebergs that were north of 44."

THE NAVY.

Josephus Daniels—Secretary of the Navy.
Franklin D. Roosevelt—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle—Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are movements of ships of the Navy later than those of the same vessels noted in the complete Navy table published elsewhere in this issue:

Arcturion, sailed April 21 from Port Arthur, Texas, for Norfolk, Va.

Des Moines, sailed April 20 from Colon for New Orleans, La. Mayflower, arrived April 23 at Washington, D.C.

Delaware and *Rhode Island*, returned April 22 to Hampton Roads from Southern Drill Grounds.

Connecticut, sailed April 22 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Sinoma, arrived April 22 at the New York Yard.

Wheeling, arrived April 24 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Orion, arrived April 22 at the Norfolk Yard.

Cincinnati, sailed April 22 from Cavite, P.I., for Shanghai, China.

Chattanooga, sailed April 22 from Bremerton, Wash., for six-day cruise.

Brutus, sailed April 23 from Beirut, Syria, for Smyrna, Asia Minor.

Dolphin, sailed April 23 from Washington, D.C., for Judith Sound, Chesapeake Bay.

Bailey, sailed April 23 from Annapolis, Md., for Judith Sound, Chesapeake Bay.

Minnesota, arrived April 23 at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Idaho, arrived April 23 at Tampico, Mexico.

Georgia, sailed April 23 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Hampton Roads, Va.

Virginia, sailed April 23 from Tampico, Mexico, for Lynnhaven Bay.

Annapolis, sailed April 23 from Amapala, Honduras, for Topolobampo, Mexico.

Reid, sailed April 23 from Charleston, S.C., for Hampton Roads, Va.

Worden, sailed April 23 from Charleston, S.C., for Philadelphia, Pa.

Nero, sailed April 23 from Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, for Bremerton, Wash.

Glacier, sailed April 23 from Guaymas, Mexico, for Topolobampo, Mexico.

Vulcan, arrived April 24 at Portsmouth, N.H.

Yorktown, arrived at Corinto April 24.

Denver, sailed from Corinto for San Diego April 24.

Glacier, arrived at Topolobampo April 24.

South Dakota, sailed from Topolobampo for Mazatlan April 24.

Reid, arrived at Norfolk April 24.

Cassius, arrived at Norfolk April 25.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate April 21, 1913.

Promotions in the Navy.

Capt. George S. Willits, an additional number in grade, to be a rear admiral from March 26, 1913.

Capt. Walter F. Worthington, an additional number in grade, to be a rear admiral from March 26, 1913.

Capt. William N. Little, an additional number in grade, to be a rear admiral from March 26, 1913.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 18, 1913.—Lieut. Halsey Powell detached South Carolina; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. G. D. Johnstone detached Connecticut; to treatment naval hospital, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. P. Beehler to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign S. G. Strickland detached Kansas; to treatment naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

P.A. Surg. M. H. Ames to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Gun. Sigvart Thompson detached receiving ship at New York; to Alabama.

Mach. T. W. Jenkins resignation accepted to take effect May 5, 1913.

Mach. F. T. Lense detached navy yard, Charleston, S.C., April 30, 1913; to Kansas.

Paymr. Clerk B. W. Shumaker appointed; to Panther.

Paymr. Clerk J. D. Dearmin appointed; to Idaho.

Paymr. Clerk S. B. Caldwell appointed; to North Dakota.

Cablegram from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, April 18, 1913.

Ensign C. K. Keller to Barry.

Asst. Surg. J. A. Bass detached naval hospital, Canacao, P.I.; to home, wait orders.

Asst. Surg. G. E. Thomas detached Helena; to home, wait orders.

Paymr. V. S. Jackson detached naval station, Olongapo; to home, wait orders.

Carp. A. Bledsoe detached Monadnock; to home, wait orders.

APRIL 19.—Lieut. T. G. Ellyson detached Naval Academy April 29, 1913; to South Carolina.

Ensign W. H. Burtis detached Wyoming; to New Jersey.

Chief Bsn. William Johnson to navy yard, New York, N.Y., May 15, 1913.

Chief Mach. F. G. Sprengel detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., May 5, 1913; to North Dakota.

Mach. James MacIntyre detached North Dakota; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

APRIL 21.—Lieut. F. H. Sadler detached Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., May 5, 1913; to Nebraska as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. H. R. Greenlee detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., May 5, 1913; to North Dakota.

Surg. H. D. Wilson detached Navy Recruiting Station, Buffalo, N.Y.; to New Jersey.

Surg. L. W. Bishop detached New Jersey; to home, wait orders.

Paymr. W. A. Merritt detached navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to purchasing pay officer, Manila, P.I.

Paymr. David Potter detached purchasing pay officer, Manila, P.I.; to home, wait orders.

Chief Mach. C. W. Hosung detached Kansas; to home, wait orders.

Paymr. Clerk W. J. T. Farquhar appointment revoked.

APRIL 22.—Comdr. C. B. Price detached command Kentucky; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. R. L. Ghormley to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. W. V. Tomb to Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. C. W. Densmore detached Nebraska; continue treatment Solace.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. R. Hyatt to assistant inspector of target practice and engineering competitions, Navy Department, May 1, 1913.

Asst. Surg. J. A. Tompkins, N.M.R.C., detached Navy recruiting station, New York, N.Y.; to Navy recruiting station, Buffalo, N.Y.

Chief Bsn. R. C. Mehrtens placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from April 19, 1913, in accordance with the Act of May 13, 1908 (thirty years' service). Detached all duty; to home.

Gun. John Harder detached receiving ship at Mare Island; to Colorado.

Gun. C. W. A. Campbell detached Colorado; to home, wait orders.

Chief Mach. Adam Gibson placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from April 19, 1913, in accordance with the Act of May 13, 1908 (thirty years' service); to home.

Mach. William Twigg, jr., to naval training station, Newport, R.I., May 17, 1913.

APRIL 23.—Comdr. R. H. Jackson detached Naval Academy; to duty connection General Board.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. C. Logan to navy yard, Charleston, S.C., May 19, 1913.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. R. Clark to navy yard, Puget Sound, May 21, 1913.

Pay Inscr. D. P. Du Bois to purchasing pay officer, Navy Pay Office, Seattle, Wash.

Paymr. John Irwin detached Navy Pay Office, Seattle, Wash.; to Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

Paymr. Clerk W. A. Gilman appointed; to Panther.

Paymr. Clerks F. D. Foley, S. H. Knowles, M. T. Scanlan and J. A. Rebenitsch appointments revoked.

APRIL 24.—Lieut. (J.G.) Randall Jacobs commissioned a Lieutenant (junior grade) from Sept. 13, 1911.

Chief Bsn. K. John Law detached Panther; continue treatment naval hospital, New York.

Chief Bsn. H. J. Williamson detached receiving ship at New York; to Panther.

Chief Carp. F. W. White detached navy yard, New York, May 12, 1913; to Rhode Island.

Carp. S. L. Lovett detached Rhode Island; to home, wait orders.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

APRIL 23.—Capt. R. P. Williams detached Marine Barracks, Washington; to duty with executive officer, National Matches.

Second Lieut. G. A. Johnson detached Marine Barracks, Honolulu; to Marine Barracks, Mare Island.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

APRIL 21.—Third Lieut. R. L. Lucas detached Mohawk; to Bear.

APRIL 22.—Constr. W. C. Besselièvre ordered to the depot, Revenue Cutter Service, on official business.

APRIL 23.—Capt. G. L. Carden granted fifty-one days' extension of leave of absence.

APRIL 24.—Engineer-in-Chief C. A. McAllister, Constr. J. Q. Walton and 1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. Kotzschmar constituted a board for the examination for promotion of 2d Lieuts. of Engrs. C. C. McMillan and W. L. Maxwell.

First Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd detached Bear; to McCulloch.

First Lieut. of Engrs. E. W. Davis detached McCulloch; to Bear.

REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

On April 19 the life-saving station at Portsmouth, N.H., reported the schooner *Evolution* on shore one mile west from the station. Schooner and crew were saved by the life-savers and a tug.

The Hydrographic office informed the Revenue Cutter headquarters on April 21 that on the day before steamer *El Oriente* had passed close to a vessel's deckhouse, about forty feet long and twenty feet wide, awash about three feet out of water. The derelict was sighted at 3:40 a.m. in latitude 24-30, longitude 81-13.

The cutter *Yamacraw* on April 21 floated a Standard Oil barge at three p.m., and later picked up the disabled Standard Oil tug *Standard*. The cutter took both in tow for Key West,

but the next day met the Standard Oil steamer *Perfection*, off Rebecca Shoals, to which vessel she turned over her tow. The *Yamacraw* proceeded in search of her starboard anchor and fifteen fathoms of chain, after which she was to proceed in search for a derelict.

The cutter *Tahama* sailed from Port Townsend for Unimak Pass on April 20. This is the first cutter up this spring.

The steamer *Guirid* reports passing on April 21, four miles south of Fowey Rocks Light, a barge with a low mast rigged attached.

The cutter *Seneca* arrived at Halifax at ten p.m. on April 23, having been relieved on the ice patrol by the *Miami* on April 29.

The cutter *Tuscarora* was placed in commission at Milwaukee April 29.

The cutter *Mackinac* was placed in commission at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and the lookout stations on the St. Marie River were opened on April 19.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, New Bedford, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown, San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. F. C. Billard, Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. F. J. Haake, Baltimore, Md.

ARCTIC—2d Lieut. R. L. Jack, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger, Arctic cruise.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley, At New York.

COLFAX—Station ship, Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate J. E. Dunn, New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr., San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram, Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. A. C. Norman, Baltimore.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr., San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley, At New York.

ITASCA—Out of commission, South Baltimore, Md.

MACCULLOCH—Capt. J. L. Sill, San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hotell, New York.

MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge, San Francisco, Cal.

MIAMI—Capt. A. L. Gamble, Halifax, N.S.

MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine, Depot, South Baltimore, Md.

ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte, Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. H. B. West, Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. G. L. Carden, Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston, Halifax, N.S.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. W. E. At Lee, Neah Bay, Wash.

TAHOA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell, Port Townsend, Wash.

THEBAS—Capt. C. S. Cochran, Honolulu, H.I.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. G. Berry, Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALGA—Capt. R. O. Crisp, Port Townsend, Wash.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes, Galveston, Texas.

WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate E. N. Thacher, Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey, At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright, Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. W. W. Joyner, Savannah, Ga.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., April 23, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. Roger Welles entertained at a farewell luncheon on the Louisiana Saturday for Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle, Capt. E. E. Capehart, of the Michigan, Capt. and Mrs. John B. Patton, Lieutenant Commander Jeffers, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. McNeely, Capt. and Mrs. Merrick, U.S.M.C., Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Barleone, Lieut. and Mrs. Harold V. McKittick, Ensign and Mrs. Ford, Ensign and Mrs. Wenzell, Ensign and Mrs. Jabez Lowell, Ensign and Mrs. James M. Doyle, Mrs. Winslow, Lieutenants Sterling and Hoyt and Surgeon Riggs.

Thursday afternoon little Miss Isabel Brumby entertained at a birthday party at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Mary Truxton. The dining table was the children's delight with dainty favors for each, a large bowl of spring flowers with shaded lights for a centerpiece and at one end a large cake with five lighted candles. Many games were played and the house resounded with merry little voices.

The officers of the Louisiana entertained at a dance Tuesday evening; the decks were enclosed and gayly decked with flags and bunting, and the guests were welcomed by Capt. and Mrs. Roger Welles, Captain Capehart and Mrs. Griffith Johnson. A buffet supper was served during the evening in the wardroom. Among the dancers were Lieut. and Mrs. Harold McKittick, Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Barleone, Lieut. and Mrs. McWhorter, Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court, Ensign and Mrs. Archer M. R. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Wickham Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Ludwell Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. John Urquhart, Misses Mitchell, Emmerson, Seddon, Silvester, Williams, Fitchett, Albertson, Rodman, Wrenn, Winn, Forrest, Parker, Messrs. Williams, Proctor, Neely, Hollowell, Lance, Dixon, Coburn, Kent, Gaston and George Fook, Charles, James and Thomas Hume, Dr. Spillman, Lieutenant Kibbee and the officers of the Michigan and torpedo fleet. The wardroom officers of the Michigan entertained at dinner Thursday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Martin, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Royall, Miss Aline Kelly, Rosalie Harwood, Nancy Reed, Mary Wilson and the wardroom officers.

The Tallahassee, Commander Williams, arrived at the yard Saturday and after taking on 250 tons of coal sailed Sunday for the Potomac to conduct experimental firing tests with the Isham explosives. Target A, formerly the Katahdin, will be used to fire at. The New Hampshire arrived at the yard Thursday to have repairs made to her ice-making machinery. Oil barge No. 2 and the destroyer *Beale* have left this yard for Newport.

Col. Charles McCawley, U.S.M.C., has been a recent visitor at the barracks on business in connection with the Quartermaster's Department. Ensign Gulbranson, U.S.S. Michigan, is on a fifteen-day leave in Chicago and other Western points.

Mrs. James C. Hilton, guest of her mother, Mrs. Harry Williams, Ghent, left Thursday to join Paymaster Hilton in New York. Miss Dorothy Thompson, of Charlottesville, Va., is the guest of Miss Julia Downer, Norfolk. The Misses Basslow, of Baltimore, are guests of Mrs. M. T. Tench Tilghman. Miss Louise Gautier, of Hickok, Ga., is the guest of Miss Margaret Van Patton. Miss Margaret Parker, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Miss Alice Hibbett, Naval Hospital. Lieut. and Mrs. Price are spending some time at their cottage, Virginia Beach.

FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., April 20, 1913.

A delightful party was given last Friday evening by Capt. and Mrs. Churchill and Lieut. and Mrs. Crane. Those who rode participated in a drag hunt, which was followed by a picnic supper in the woods. Members of both posts were present. There was a full moon and the night was warm, greatly adding to the attractiveness of the scene. An ideal spot by the creek was selected and the refreshments were served from two long tables which had been artistically decorated with wild flowers and fern. During the evening a number of good dance selections were rendered by the 5th Artillery band.

On Thursday evening Mrs. Wright Smith entertained the members of the Evening Bridge Club with four tables of bridge. The prizes, consisting of a card table and a lovely brass jardiniere filled with ferns, were won by Lieut. and Mrs. Danford. Supper was served in the dining room. In the afternoon of the same day Mrs. McMaster entertained the Weekly Bridge Club. Mrs. Robert M. Danford gave an attractive dinner on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Reed, Capt. and Mrs. McMaster and Lieut. and Mrs. Crane. Afterward the guests adjourned to the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Crane, where the Saturday Evening Card Club was entertained. A pretty bridge party took place on Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Albert W. Faulkner. A number of additional friends were invited in for the tea hour.

On Sunday afternoon an interesting polo game took place on the lower polo field, in the presence of many interested spectators. The 5th Field Artillery, Captains Brown and Churchill, Lieutenants Pennell and Crane, defeated Lieutenants Parker, Hoyle, Sands and Magruder, 6th Artillery student officers of the School of Fire.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 24, 1913.

The physical examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy commenced on April 17. In addition to the senior member of the board of examination—Med. Insp. A. M. D. McCormick—Surge. Herbert O. Shiffert and Richard L. Sutton, U.S.N., are on the board. Two more surgeons are to be detailed.

There are two Presidential appointments vacant at the Naval Academy.

The new Fourth Classmen, known in the vernacular of the Academy as "factions," are to be quartered on shipboard until the graduation exercises are over. The upper classes will then be away and the new Fourth Class will drop the title of "new" and be the Fourth Class, and in the order of academic evolution become "plebes."

The destroyer Stringham and torpedo boat Bailey have gone to the Norfolk Navy Yard to take an ordnance board of inspection to witness experimental firing by vessels of the Atlantic Fleet, which takes place this week in the lower part of Chesapeake Bay. The two vessels will return here upon the completion of the practice.

A case of smallpox in a colored family developed in a house directly across the street from the Naval Academy on Tuesday. The Annapolis City Council at once had a shack put up outside the city limits for the quarantining of the patient. But the people of the neighborhood arose en masse and induced the city authorities to remove the building. It was pulled down at the expense of the irate citizens, who performed the work themselves, and other quarters had to be secured for the sick. The locality where the smallpox case originated is one that the Naval Academy authorities have for years tried to have Congress make an appropriation to buy. It is in the angle near the Naval Academy and is inhabited almost entirely by colored people.

Mrs. Munz, of Spain, is here visiting her daughter, Mrs. Morrison, wife of Instr. P. W. Morrison, Naval Academy. Lieut. Adolphus Andrews, U.S.N., left here last Friday for Philadelphia to attend the wedding of his younger brother, Mr. Robert Andrews, and was his best man. The marriage took place on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Andrews is a resident of New York city, and is one of the officials of the National Lead Company. His bride is Miss Emily Hoyt, of Germantown, Pa. The wedding was celebrated at the Bellevue-Stratford.

Anteceding the wedding a tea was given at the Officers' Mess, Naval Academy, on Thursday afternoon of last week in honor of Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke, U.S.N., and Miss Edith A. Balthis, who were married here on Thursday evening. Lieut. Claude B. Mayo, U.S.N., was the host at the tea and the best man at the wedding. Mrs. Hartigan, wife of Lieut. C. C. Hartigan, U.S.N., and Mrs. Strait, wife of Lieut. B. A. Strait, U.S.N., on Wednesday afternoon of last week entertained the same bridal party at Lieut. and Mrs. Hartigan's residence on King George street.

Commo. Theodor Porter, U.S.N., retired, and Judge James Brashers enjoyed a successful day's duck shooting on Tuesday last, with blind and decoys on South River. They killed forty-two blackheads. Commodore Porter, who is a crack shot, bagged most of the ducks. South River is four miles from Annapolis and is famous for its wild ducks. Major Douglas F. Duval, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was here last week visiting relatives. Major Douglas entered the Army while a resident of Annapolis and is a St. John's graduate. Mrs. Hatcher, wife of Lieut. Julian S. Hatcher, C.A.C., and son are here on a visit to Mrs. Robert B. Dashiell, mother of Mrs. Hatcher.

Governor Goldsborough, of Maryland, and Mrs. Goldsborough gave a reception on Saturday afternoon to the midshipmen of the First Class. The grounds about the Executive Mansion were in a beautiful spring array of tulips, hyacinths, azaleas and magnolias. Inside the mansion were ferns, potted plants and rubber plants in every nook and display. Apple blossoms from the Governor's farm in Dorchester, pink tulips and dogwood added grace to the elegant appointments of the apartments. The Governor and Mrs. Goldsborough, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Bowman of Springfield, Ohio, received the guests. The midshipmen were introduced by Mdsm. Everett L. R. Gayhart, cadet commander of the Brigade of Midshipmen. An orchestra from the Naval Academy band, with Prof. C. A. Zimmerman as leader, furnished music. After the collation the lower floors were cleared for dancing. Beside citizens of Annapolis present there were visitors from Baltimore, Bel Air, Towson and Prince Frederick, Md.; Washington, D.C.; Mt. Washington and Westminster, Md.

Miss Susan Courts, sister of Lieut. George M. Courts, U.S.N., visited friends in Annapolis on Saturday. Mrs. Luby, mother of Lieut. T. M. Luby, U.S.M.C., was the guest last week of Mrs. J. B. Elgin. Mrs. R. H. Bush and son have returned home after accompanying Machinist R. H. Bush, U.S.N., to Portsmouth, Va., and Philadelphia.

An automobile in which were Lieuts. William S. McClintic and Laurence N. McNair, U.S.N., now on duty at the Naval Academy, en route to Annapolis from Baltimore, was struck by an engine on Saturday evening at Brooklyn, in Anne Arundel county, and was completely demolished. The accident occurred at the first street crossing of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The officers jumped from the machine, which had come to a standstill on the track, immediately before the collision occurred. Only two weeks ago the Rev. John R. Straton was struck at the same crossing, which is neither protected by a watchman at night nor by gate. Houses obscure a view of the track, and the engine was close on the automobile before the occupants saw it. A boy shouted an alarm, and the officers barely escaped.

On Saturday afternoon during the baseball game between the Navy and St. John's, and in sight of the spectators, one of the catboats of the Academy, with four persons in it, capsized in the Severn. The occupants were Midshipmen Kenneth R. Wallace and William Masek, First Class, and Misses Wallace and Boyden of Chicago. Seizing the young ladies the two midshipmen swam to the upturned boat and all four held on until help arrived from two other catboats and the steamer Manly.

A dance was given at the Lyric Hall, in Annapolis, on Wednesday, under the auspices of the Army and Navy Union, and was well patronized. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. John P. Merrell, U.S.N., and Miss Merrell, who have been spending the winter at Green Cove Springs, Fla., have returned to Annapolis and have taken apartments at Carvel Hall. Mrs. Stephenson M. Crothers, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and small daughter are visiting Mrs. Crothers's stepmother, Mrs. Theodor Porter, at Cumberland Court. Mrs. Cusachs, wife of Prof. C. V. Cusachs, Naval Academy, gave a tea on Tuesday at her home on King George street.

Lieut. Laurence N. McNair, U.S.N., attached to the Naval Academy, has filed an application to join the aviation corps here.

Comdr. R. H. Jackson, U.S.N., head of the department of English, Naval Academy, received orders to-day transferring him to the Navy General Board. Until his successor is appointed Lieut. P. P. Blackburn, U.S.N., will act as head of the department. Lieut. R. P. Hartle, U.S.A., is here on a visit to friends.

By the score of 5 to 0 St. John's won at baseball Saturday afternoon from their fellow-townsmen, the midshipmen. It was a bitter dose to the Navy players, who naturally claim a higher position in athletics than the boys from the old college on the hill; but there was no doubt at all as to where the palm belonged, for the collegians were distinctly in the lead at the bat and in the field. The heroes of the battles were Wilson and Mellon, who are also stars of the football field and basketball court. Wilson was in the box for St. John's, and allowed but three scattered hits. A remarkable occurrence was that he did not strike out a man, but the score shows that the midshipmen kept hitting the ball to the college fielders, and there was no doubt that Wilson had a fielders' without an error, and the infielders were busy all the time, the only error being a very excusable one by Heise. Mellon lead in the St. John's attack, hitting safely in the first and eighth inning when men were on the bases, thus batting in four of the five runs. Heise, an old Baltimore City College player, put up a great game at short, and hit a double in the eighth inning which helped greatly in clinching the game. The nines: Naval Academy—Smith, 2b.; Adams, a.s.; Fisher, c.f.; Hall, 1b.; Valden, 3b.; Rogers, r.f.; Hicks,

c.; Vinson, p.; Glover, 1b. St. John's—Heise, a.s.; Wilson, p.; Noble, c.f.; Mellon, 1b.; Clarke, 3b.; Moisan, c.f.; Matthews, J. r.f.; Gering, 2b.; Thompson, 1b. Johns Hopkins won a half and track meet against the Naval Academy Saturday afternoon by the score of 60 points to 28, the meet being the first held under the regulation prescribed by Superintendent Gibbons forbidding races longer than a quarter of a mile. The Navy took firsts in only two of the six track events, and in none of the five field events. Another change in the usual program was the substitution of the discus throw for the hammer event, Hopkins making a clean sweep of all three places. A strong wind down the track helped the time in the short track events. Horax proved a remarkable performer for Hopkins, taking first in the high hurdles, broad jump and pole vault, and tying with his teammate, Connolly, in the high jump. Wagner and Dignan, of Hopkins, won top honors in two events each. The only individual event won by the Navy was the quarter mile, in which Thompson beat Lloyd by a scant yard in a beautiful race. Wagner, Hopkins, just beat Wild, Navy, in the hundred after the Navy man had led for ninety yards. In the relay, Pillsbury took the lead in the first lap over Groover, of Hopkins, and it was held by each succeeding Navy runner. Events and winners of firsts were: 120-yd. hurdle, Horax, Hopkins, 15 3-5 secs.; 100-yd. dash, Wagner, Hopkins, 9 4-5 secs.; 440-yd. dash, Thompson, Navy, 52 2-5 secs.; 220-yd. hurdle (low), McDonough, Hopkins, 26 3-5 secs.; 220-yd. dash, Wagner, Hopkins, 22 2-5 secs.; one mile relay, Naval Academy, with Pillsbury, Hall, Geisenhoff and Lewis, 3 min. 33 secs.; discus throw, Dignan, Hopkins, 118 ft.; shot put, Dignan, Hopkins, 41 ft. 3 ins.; high jump, Horax and Connolly, Hopkins, tied, 5 ft. 6 ins.; broad jump, Horax, Hopkins, 21 ft. 7 1-2 ins.; pole vault, Horax, Hopkins, 10 ft. 9 ins.

The Navy nine won from Dickinson College here Wednesday by the score of 5 to 4. The game was a battle of the pitchers. At the close of the eighth inning the score stood Navy 5 and Dickinson 2. The visitors blanked the Navy in the ninth and made two runs in their half. Steinacker then struck out, and Brennenman and Price fell easy prey to the Navy. The Navy's team were: Smith, 2b.; Hamilton, a.s.; Fisher, c.f.; Hall, 1b.; Rogers, r.f.; Wallace, 3b.; Cochran, 1b.; Hicks, c.; Seibert, p. Earned run—Navy. Stolen bases—Hall, 2; Smith, Rowley. Two-base hits—Moose, Hoch. Three-base hit—Seibert. Home run—Hall. Double play—Seibert to Hamilton. Struck out—By Seibert 12, by Brennenman, 2. Bases on balls—Off Brennenman, 2. Hit by pitcher—Moose. Passed ball—Goldstein. Left on bases—Navy 4, Dickinson 6. Umpire—Bettis, of Washington.

Midshipman William K. Harrell, of Tennessee, was on Saturday elected captain of the Naval Academy gymnastic team. His specialty is the flying rings. The team had a clean record of victories for the season.

A baseball team from the Reina Mercedes, Naval Academy, on Sunday last beat the Washington team of the United States League by a score of 15 to 4.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 23, 1913.

Two hops have made the week quite lively and the Harvard ball game proved a drawing card, for there were a large number of week-end guests at the post. The quarters of the officers are being repaired and painted, fences are being mended and renewed, and the grounds all over the post put in order. The grading around Battery Byrne on the plain is being completed and the road to the north of the plain is receiving a thorough overhauling. Constitution Island is being looked over, with a view to filling up the marshy land on the northern side.

A large dinner was given on Wednesday at the club by Col. and Mrs. Tschappat for Major and Mrs. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. Gallup, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Lieut. and Mrs. Avery, Mrs. Vidmer, Mrs. G. G. Bartlett, Colonel Echols and Lieutenant Donovan. Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyt entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Capt. and Mrs. Baer, Lieut. and Mrs. Dew, Miss Hoyt and Lieutenant Catls. Before the officers' hop on Friday there were a number of dinners. Lieutenant Curry entertained at dinner at the club in honor of Miss Mary MacKay, of Brooklyn, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Chaney for the week-end. His guests were Lieut. and Mrs. MacKay, Miss Newman, Lieutenant Coulter.

Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer were also dinner hosts before the hop, entertaining for Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. Asensio, Captain Morey and Captain Gomez, the Peruvian attaché who is spending a couple of months at the post. Major and Mrs. Murray's guests at dinner at the club on Friday were Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Major and Mrs. Ryan, Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Stuart, Miss Tarleton, Lieutenant Hobson, Lieutenant Bubb, Col. and Mrs. Townsley entertained at dinner on Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Booth, Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan, Miss Townsley and Lieutenant Downing.

On Thursday evening Col. and Mrs. Gordon had two tables of bridge, supplemented by an excellent Welsh rabbit made after Colonel Gordon's famous recipe. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Col. and Mrs. Keefe, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Capt. and Mrs. Guy Palmer, of Fort Slocum, were guests of Major and Mrs. Murray for the week-end. Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara's guests for the ball game and hop were Miss Winifred Woodman and Miss Emily Dodge, of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Pendleton had a pretty bridge party of six tables on Thursday afternoon for Mesdames Townsley, Gordon, Keefe, Wilcox, Tschappat, Wilson, Clayton, Murray, Gallup, Bell, Osborne, Wildrick, Greene, Pritchett, Jacobs, Jarman, Cunningham, Gallagher, Butler, Oldfield, Malven, Hughes, Dawson, Newman. The prizes were won by Mesdames Townsley, Gordon, Clayton, Osborne, Gallagher and Butler. Mrs. Wildrick and Mrs. Hughes poured at the tea table after the game. Major and Mrs. Clayton had bridge on Tuesday evening for Col. and Mrs. Holt, Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Miss Whiting, and Lieutenants Downing and Morrissey. The prizes were won by Mrs. Holt and Mrs. Bell.

Mrs. Boak has returned from Washington, where she attended the D.A.R. Convention. She brought back with her a guest, Miss Bryant of Washington, who will visit for a week. Mrs. R. A. Brown was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara for Sunday. The Rev. Mr. Twichell, who occupied the pulpit at the services at the Cadet Chapel on Sunday, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Holt. On Saturday evening Col. and Mrs. Holt's guests at dinner were Col. and Mrs. Bethel and Mrs. Bethel's sister, Mrs. Wilson, and the Rev. Mr. Twichell.

After the skating on Monday Lieut. and Mrs. Daley had as guests at supper and for an informal dance Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson, Captain Gomez, Dr. Haig and Mr. Gauthier. Lieut. and Mrs. Baird entertained at supper after the skating on Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Patten and Lieutenant Lewis. Lieut. and Mrs. Bubb's guests for the week-end were Miss Charlotte Dillingham of Charleston, S.C., and Miss Katrina Weed of Plattsburg. On Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Bubb entertained at dinner for the Misses Dillingham and Weed. Cadets Gillette, Butts, Bratton and Herrick and Miss Major, Chase, of Waterbury, Conn., and Miss Frances Vaughan, of New York, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Keefe for the hop and week-end.

Dr. Nan Gilbert Seymour and Miss Florence Johnson, of New York, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Tschappat for over Sunday. Mr. Jervey and Mrs. Gray, of New York, were week-end guests of Col. and Mrs. Stuart. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox had as guests for the Harvard ball game and the week-end Col. and Mrs. Joseph E. Kuhn, Major and Mrs. Gordon Heiner and Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne, Mrs. Kuhn staying over until Tuesday.

On Wednesday evening several of the officers of the post, among them Colonel Townsley, Major Clayton, Captain Vidmer and Captain Wilcox were guests of the 7th Regiment at their dinner in New York. Mrs. W. B. Baker and little son spent the past week as guests of Major and Mrs. Murray. Miss Oler, of Larchmont, has been a recent guest of her cousin, Mrs. Cunningham. Dr. and Mrs. Williams and Miss Williams, of Boston, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Keefe.

Several of the card clubs have discontinued meetings for the remainder of the season. The Friday and the Monday clubs, however, will probably keep on for a few weeks yet. Mrs. Wilcox entertained the Friday Club at its last meeting, and at the Monday Club Mrs. Gallup and Mrs. Osborne were

hostesses. Mrs. Dew was hostess of the Reading Club at its last meeting, and read her paper on "The Hospitals of New York." Mrs. Asensio, giving current events. The club adjourned to meet with Mrs. Hughes. After the hop on Saturday Lieutenant Coulter's guests at supper were Lieut. and Mrs. Chaney, Lieut. and Mrs. Newman, Miss Newman, Miss MacKay and Lieutenant Curry.

General Barry was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Sladen for the Harvard ball game. Major Walsh, 11th Cav., is a visitor at the post to see his son, Cadet Walsh, of the Fourth Class. Miss Irene Newman, of Bayside, L.I., is a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Newman. Mrs. Daley gave a pretty children's party on Sunday afternoon for her youngest son, Donald Martin Daley, on his first birthday. The guests were Helen Youngberg, Isabel Muchie, Consuelo Asensio, Mercer and Juddy Gregory, Marguerite Meyer and Katherine Dawson, Roger Holt, Manole and Pepite Asensio, Sumner Gregory, Koehler and Jack Daley.

Mrs. Curry, of New York, spent Saturday and Sunday as the guest of her son, Lieutenant Curry. At the officers' hop on Friday evening Major and Mrs. Clayton received; at the cadet hop on Saturday evening Mrs. Stearns received with Cadet Dorst. On Friday is to be played what promises to be an interesting game of baseball, Lieutenant Pritchett, on behalf of the mounted officers, having challenged Lieutenant Lang for the unmounted. The challenge was promptly accepted and both teams are now being chosen and trained for the event. The names of the players will be given next week.

Architects have submitted plans for the alterations in the Officers' Mess. The improvements will greatly add to the capacity of the different floors. A special meeting of officers was called on Tuesday evening to vote on the subject.

The dancing class for officers and ladies began on Monday evening. The date of graduation is announced as June 12.

The Army baseball team won its seventh straight victory on Saturday, defeating Harvard in an interesting game by a score of 9 to 7. Neyland, the Army pitcher, was cool at critical moments, notably in the ninth inning, when with the sacks filled he made Winter zap to Milliken, forcing Phillips at second base for the third out. Frye, the Harvard pitcher, lasted two innings, during which time the Army made five hits, including a home run by Merrill, a triple, two doubles and a single. The cadets scored four runs before Frye departed. Felton, who succeeded him, yielded only one hit, but was wild and gave four bases on balls. The Army scored twice before he was taken out. Hitchcock finished the game, and the cadets tallied three more runs in the sixth inning. Harvard played errorless in the field. A one-handed stop by Wingate was a feature of the game. The nines: West Point—Lyman, r.f.; Sadler, 2b.; Neyland, p.; Merrill, 3b.; Mitchell, c.f.; Pritchard, 1b.; Patch, 1b.; Milliken, c.; Milburn, c.; Harard—Gannett, r.f.; Wingate, a.s.; Clark, c.; Hardwick, c.f.; Agnes, 1b.; Milholland, 1b.; Tomes, 3b.; Phillips, 3b.; Winter, 2b.; Frye, p.; Felton, p.; Hitchcock, p. Stolen bases—Sadler, 2; Neyland, Wingate, Clark, 2; Hardwick, Milholland. Sacrifice hit—Patch. Two base hits—Mitchell, Pritchard, Gannett. Three base hits—Milburn. Home runs—Merrill, Clark. Hits—Off Frye, 5 in two innings; off Felton, 1 in two innings; off Hitchcock, 4 in four innings. Struck out—By Neyland, 9; by Frye, 1; by Felton, 2; by Hitchcock, 2. Bases on balls—Off Neyland, 7; off Felton, 4; off Hitchcock, 3. Passed balls—Clark, 2. Hit by pitcher—Hitchcock. Left on bases—Harvard 10; Army 5. Umpires—Cullen and Marshall. Time—2 hours.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., April 23, 1913.

The reception given to the Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison, April 16, was the most elaborate entertainment given at the post this winter. The house was beautifully decorated with large branches of apple blossoms, and the tables with pink tulips and roses. Mrs. Alshire, Mrs. Mills and Mrs. Andrews served in the dining room, while Mrs. Bixby wife of General Bixby, served punch. Mrs. Wetherpoon, Mrs. Garrard, Mrs. Sharpe, Mrs. Burr and Mrs. Barden assisted. The 15th Cavalry band played on the porch.

Miss Beatrice Jennison, who has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Patton, returned on Monday to her home in Lowell, Mass. Mrs. F. O. Johnson and her sister, Miss Howard, left on Wednesday for Washington, where they will remain for a short time before leaving for Colonel Johnson's new station, Fort Clark, Texas. General Wood left on Thursday for Texas, where he will inspect the camps and condition of the troops. He will be gone about ten days.

Mrs. A. B. Sharpe, of Carlisle, Pa., is the guest of her niece, Mrs. Garrard. The last of the regular hops took place on the evening of April 19, when the guests were received by Mrs. Garrard. Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton gave a small dinner before the hop for Congressman and Mrs. Rogers, of Massachusetts, and Miss Katherine Ayer, of Boston, sister of Mrs. Patton. Miss Trotter, who has spent several months in New York, returned on Sunday and is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge.

The six members of the Hospital Corps who formed the detachment accompanying Dr. Lambie to the flooded districts of Ohio and the South returned to the post on Tuesday.

Mrs. Herbert Williams, who has been for some time at Hampton, Va., has returned. Miss Ayer, guest of her sister, Mrs. Patton, left for her home on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Barnett entertained at a charming dinner on Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Evans were dinner guests of Mrs. and Mrs. Bixby on Tuesday evening. Dr. J. S. Lambie was granted five days' leave, on completion of his duty with the Hospital Corps in the South and has gone to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he will join Mrs. Lambie and their children and return to the post.

Chaplain Brander is so far recovered that he is able to be out for a short time each day. Mr. Smith, secretary of the post Y.M.C.A., left April 24 for North Carolina. He will be gone about a month. Preparations for the horse show, which takes place on the 28th, 29th and 30th, are about completed and much interest is manifest. Several young ladies from Washington have entered horses and Miss Louisa Wood, daughter of Gen. Leonard Wood, will ride in the pony class.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y.H., April 15, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. Embick entertained at dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Allen, Capt. and Mrs. Kerriek, Capt. and Mrs. Kitts and Lieut. and Mrs. Carpenter. On Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. Carpenter gave a dinner for Mrs. Frederick Phisterer, Mrs. Powers, Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer, Capt. and Mrs. Williams and Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett. The table decorations were pink roses. On Thursday Capt. and Mrs. McKie, Mrs. Caroline Avery, of Plainfield, N.J., and Miss Winthrop Smith were members of a house party given by Captain Dunn at Fort Hancock. Their hosts at a dinner given them that evening at the club were Major Johnston, Captain Dunn, Lieutenants Gray, Kimball and French and Dr. Warfield. A dance followed in the gymnasium. Those attending it from Fort Hamilton, who made the trip on an evening boat, were Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Gross, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Miss Ethel Allen, Captain Proctor and Lieutenants Crawford, Blackmore and MacDill. The music was furnished by the Fort Hamilton orchestra and the evening was very much enjoyed.

Capt. and Mrs. McKie gave a dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Allen, Capt. and Mrs. Embick, Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne and Capt. and Mrs. Kerriek. The favors for the ladies were pink tissue paper baskets filled with candies and for the men boutonnieres of forget-me-nots. The Tournament Auction Bridge Club met Wednesday, those present being Mrs. Egbert, Major and Mrs. Hess, Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer, Capt. and Mrs. Embick, Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. McKie, Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Ethel Allen, Captain Proctor and Lieutenants Schwabe, Blackmore and MacDill. Mrs. McKie made the highest ladies' score and Miss Allen, who substituted for Captain Proctor, made the highest score for the men, it being two points more than Captain Williams made. Miss Mary Manning, of New York, was the house guest over night of Col. and Mrs. Allen. Mrs. Feeter, the daughter of Colonel White, has been paying a short visit to Capt. and Mrs. Embick.

Lieutenant Schwabe gave a theater party to the "Begger Student," followed by a supper at Martin's for Miss Barrette,

of New York. His guests were Capt. and Mrs. Merriam, of Fort Williams, Me., Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Gross, Miss Allen and Lieutenant Crawford. Preceding the entertainment Capt. and Mrs. Smith gave a dinner to most of the party. The same evening Captain Proctor took Capt. and Mrs. McKie to the play given at the Hotel Astor by the Hasty Pudding Club, of Harvard, and to supper afterwards. Both parties went to the club upon returning to the post and had an impromptu dance lasting about an hour. Major Johnston and Lieutenant Kimball, of Fort Hancock, and Miss Winthrop Smith were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. McKie, preceding the Gray-Gomer wedding in Brooklyn on Tuesday.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., April 22, 1913.

Wednesday afternoon Mrs. James Huston was the charming hostess at an auction bridge given to meet her sister, Mrs. Hosmer. The first prize, a pair of silver salts and peppers in an attractive heart-shaped case, was won by Mrs. Cornell. The second prize, unique silver sugar tongs in the shape of ice tongs, was won by Mrs. Blaine. The consolation, a small silver pencil, was given to Mrs. Conard. Dainty refreshments were served. The guests included Mesdames Fleming, Wilson, King, Cornell, Colley, Cummins, Phillips, Blaine, Aplington, Conard, Addis, Greene, Pratt, Rutherford, McMurdo, Evans, Sears, Babcock, Lester and Miss King.

Friday evening an informal reception was held at the club to meet Mrs. Gresham and her mother, Mrs. Gilbert. In the receiving line with the guests of honor were Colonel Gresham, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Holbrook, and Mrs. Wilson. Mrs. Rutherford served punch. The regimental orchestra played throughout the evening and the entire garrison was present. Capt. F. P. Holcomb is away on leave in California.

Friday evening the last of the series of basketball for the season was played between Troops A and the machine-gun platoon. Troop A won, 17-15. This victory gave Troop A the championship for the year and second place to the machine-gun platoon. The baseball season has now started, and the first game of the season was played by the regimental team in Middlebury, Vt. Mrs. Mumma, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Holcomb, left for her home in MacComb, Ohio, Tuesday. Page, second son of Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb, accompanied his grandmother.

Friday afternoon Mrs. Babcock entertained at bridge for her mother, Madam Babcock. The holders of the highest score at each table received handsome cups and saucers. They were Mesdames Hosmer, Greene and Hazard. Other guests included Mesdames Wilson, Evans, Huston, Lister, Phillips, Colley, Cummins and Aplington.

Mrs. Boyd and daughter, Eliza, returned to the post after a short visit with Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Pope at Manlius, N.Y. Mrs. Byram and Miss Cornelia Byram also returned from New York city last week. Madam Babcock, who has spent some time with her son, Captain Babcock, and family, left for her home in New York Tuesday. Lieutenants Howe, Richmond and Brooks reported for duty last week and have been assigned to Troops K, H and D, respectively. Lieutenant McGee, 2d Cav., reported for temporary duty at this post Monday.

Saturday afternoon Mrs. Aplington entertained at a delightful bridge as a farewell compliment to Miss King, who sails on the June transport for Manila. The first prize, a handsome embroidered towel, was won by Mrs. Huston. The consolation, a pretty handkerchief, was given to Mrs. Gresham. The guest prize, a handsome silver mounted lavender salts, went to Miss King. Delicious refreshments were served before the games. The guests included Mesdames Evans, King, Phillips, Fleming, Cornell, Colley, Cummins, Huston, Hosmer, Luhn, Wilson, Pratt, Conard, Blaine, Gresham, Lester Babcock and Madam Babcock.

Mrs. Pratt is confined to her quarters with an attack of appendicitis. Mrs. Carl H. Müller arrived in the garrison Tuesday and is visiting her sister, Mrs. Luhn, and Captain Luhn. The many friends of Lieut. and Mrs. Müller, formerly of this regiment, will be glad to know that their baby daughter is improving in health under the care of Dr. Griffith of Philadelphia, Pa. Col. W. C. Brown is making an annual inspection of the regiment and post.

Friday afternoon Mrs. Conard entertained at a delightful auction bridge in compliment to Mrs. Hosmer, who as guest of honor received a handsome box of correspondence cards. The first prize, a box of stationery, was won by Mrs. Abbott. The consolation, a daily menu pad, was won by Mrs. Wilson. Fresh strawberries and cream, cake and tea were served after the games. The guests included Mesdames Cornell, Evans, Greene, King, Huston, Luhn, Fleming, Colley, Cummins, Blaine, Aplington and Miss King. There was an informal hop Friday evening, after which Mrs. Byram entertained at supper Major and Mrs. Evans, Capt. and Mrs. Huston, Mrs. Hosmer, Miss King, Miss Perkins, Miss Byram, Lieutenants Lewis, Howe, Adair, Brooks and Richmond.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., April 20, 1913.

Dr. Hess, from Fort Douglas, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim while the examination for candidates for the Dental Corps is being held here. Miss Robertson entertained the Auction Bridge Club on Monday and Mrs. Juennemann won the prize. Mrs. Wyke won a guest towel, which had been left as a farewell prize by Mrs. Sterrett. Those present were Mesdames Bernheim, Stevens, Schoeffel, Shook, Juennemann, Wyke and Wheatley.

Lieut. M. A. Graham, 1st Cav., and Mrs. Graham arrived on Tuesday from Yellowstone Park and took the house recently vacated by Lieutenant Sterrett. Betty Butler celebrated her fourth birthday on April 8 by entertaining her little friends at a most charmingly arranged party. Ruth Morton and John Brooks Wheatley received prizes for coming nearest to pinning a Chinaman's queue where it should be, and everyone received souvenirs from a fish pond. Mrs. Butler was assisted by Mrs. Wheatley and Miss Robertson. Betty's guests were Colonel Robertson, Col. and Mrs. Ellis, Elliott, Tomlinson and Ruth Norton, Bob and John Brooks Wheatley, Helen and Ruth Schoeffel, Pat Stevens, Alice Bernheim, Virginia and Betty Shook.

Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Mrs. Shook, Mrs. Wheatley and Miss Robertson attended the matinee on Wednesday to see Maude Adams in "Peter Pan." Capt. and Mrs. Juennemann had dinner Wednesday for Mrs. Shook, Dr. Hess and Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim. Miss Robertson was hostess on Thursday evening at a card party to celebrate her birthday. Mrs. Schoeffel and Colonel Ellis received the first prizes and Dr. Hess the consolation. Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Murphy, of Denver, Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim, Dr. Hess, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Mrs. Shook, Col. and Mrs. Ellis, Lieut. and Mrs. Butler and Lieutenant Cowles. Mrs. Robertson returned on Friday from a short visit in the East. Capt. and Mrs. Sanford gave a charmingly appointed dinner on Friday in honor of the Captain's birthday. After dinner bridge was played until a late hour when Mrs. Juennemann and Lieutenant Mort received prizes for having the highest scores. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Capt. and Mrs. Juennemann, Mrs. Shook, Mrs. McClelland, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley and Lieutenants Marks and Mort.

Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim were hosts the same evening at a card party for Dr. Hess. Miss Robertson won a dainty pair of boudoir slippers and Lieutenant Cowles a bridge set. Their other guests were Col. and Mrs. Ellis and Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens. Dr. Hess left for his home at Fort Douglas on Saturday. Major Le Roy S. Lyons, I.G.D., arrived on Saturday to make the annual inspection of the post, and is stopping with Colonel Van Deusen.

The Evening Card Club met at the officers' mess on Monday evening. Mrs. Robertson and Colonel Ellis were the prize-winners. Present: Col. and Mrs. Robertson, Miss Robertson, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Mrs. Juennemann, Colonel Van Deusen, Col. and Mrs. Ellis, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Capt. and Mrs. Sanford, Lieutenant Stevens, Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim and Lieut. and Mrs. Graham.

Mr. Shook and Mrs. Schoeffel were hostesses for the evening and served a most delicious Dutch supper. Miss Robertson left for an extended visit East on Tuesday.

Capt. and Mrs. Schley entertained Miss Peelo and Rev. Mr. Tower, of Denver, at luncheon on Tuesday. Mrs. Schley was hostess for the Auction Bridge Club on Wednesday and Mrs. Graham was the prize-winner. Those present were Mesdames Graham, Bernheim, Stevens, Schoeffel, Ellis, Juennemann, Wyke, Robertson and Wheatley, Lieutenant Stevens and Dr. Bernheim.

The all-star company, headed by Robert Edson, playing "Fine Feathers," was the attraction at the Broadway this week and among those going in to see it were Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Wheatley, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Colonel Van Deusen, Mrs. Shook, Miss Slade and Dr. McEnery. Miss Virginia Slade is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Shook. Miss Doris Wyke entertained at luncheon on Saturday for some of her school friends from Denver, the Misses Warrell, Pitkins, Gilchrist, Rockwell and Schmidt. Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Graham at dinner on Sunday.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., April 19, 1913.

The torpedo boat destroyer Paul Jones, in command of Lieut. Henry C. Gearing, jr., returned to-day from its record trip to Guaymas, where it went with spinal meningitis serum to be used in treating members of the crew of the cruiser California. The round trip of 2,096 miles was made in less than six and one-half days, and without mishap to machinery. On her return the Paul Jones brought north the bodies of two members of the California's crew, J. C. Klenow and W. S. Corrie, who were killed while on shore at Guaymas on the 9th inst. Three other sailors were injured in the affray which resulted fatally for the two named. Klenow was a native of Sacramento and thirty-seven years of age. He served in the Spanish-American War and received a medal for bravery. It is understood that Consular Agent Charles D. Taylor at Guaymas has secured testimony to the effect that the two Americans were shot by the chief of police. The conditions on board the California, as to spinal meningitis, are said to be not alarming and that there has been no spread of the disease among the crew.

The mine planter, Col. George Armistead, is in port with Capt. Henry C. Merriam, U.S.A., in command of the Coast Artillery detachment on board. Members of the 28th Co., Coast Art., stationed at Fort Rosecrans, have used the ship this week for mine laying and practice work off Point Loma. The cable from the firing station to the mine field has been taken up and overhauled. It is expected that the Armistead will remain here until the latter part of May.

Major Lewis Merriam, U.S.A., retired, father of Captain Merriam, is visiting him here during the stay of the Armistead. He has called upon his friend, Capt. John L. Schorn, U.S.A., retired, at the latter's office in the city hall. Lieut. Joseph D. Park and Samuel H. McLeary, U.S.A., made a fine fight from the North Island aviation camp Thursday, remaining in the air for fifty minutes. They attained an altitude of 5,000 feet, and were watched by many people as they flew over the city, the two machines seemingly only a short distance apart.

A son was born to Ensign and Mrs. Charles L. Best, U.S.N., in this city on the 5th inst. Lieut. Lewis H. Breton, who was injured when his aeroplane fell in the bay two weeks ago, resulting in the death of Lieut. Rex Chandler, expired, resuming flying next week.

Lieut. Selwyn D. Smith, U.S.A., who has been on a furlough for several months at the home of his mother, Mrs. Sebree Smith, at 4138 Highland avenue, has returned to duty with the 2d Cavalry, stationed at El Paso, Texas. Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, who was recently relieved of the command of the Pacific Fleet and who came to this city on the Colorado, has left for the East.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., April 21, 1913.

The officers and ladies who bowled Wednesday evening enjoyed an excellent Welsh rabbit at the palm room after the match. The Ladies' Bridge Club met with Mrs. J. A. Degen this week Wednesday. Three tables played and Miss Elaine Waltz won the prize, silk hose. Mrs. Degen served light refreshments after the game. Mrs. H. G. Sichel was a guest of Dr. and Mrs. Foster at dinner Saturday. Lieut. F. B. Edwards and Dr. R. J. Foster spent Thursday in Rapid City, where the Masonic lodge laid the cornerstone of the new post office building. They went on a special train, which went up and back the same day.

Col. H. G. Sichel left on Tuesday for Fort Robinson, where he will command the 12th Cavalry. Mrs. Sichel will follow soon. Capt. W. P. Moffet has been on sick report this week as the result of an injury received in a cross-country ride last Saturday. Lieut. D. H. Jacobs left Sunday for his home in Philadelphia, where he expects to visit during the remainder of his sick weeks' leave.

Lieut. S. D. Maize left on Wednesday for the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, to undergo an operation for appendicitis. Lieut. R. B. Patterson, of Washington, D.C., recently appointed, arrived last Tuesday and joined Troop I. Ruth Foster has been out of school part of this week on account of illness.

Mrs. M. F. Waltz, assisted by her two daughters, gave a pretty bridge party on Friday in honor of Mrs. H. G. Sichel, who leaves soon to join Colonel Sichel at Fort Robinson. Those entertained were Mesdames Sichel, Clarke, Gentry, Morgan, Moffet, Degrad, Edwards, Foster, Lawton, Comegys, Maize, Murchison and Fleming and Misses Loughborough, Clarke and Rose Clarke. Mrs. Edwards, high score, received a handsome hand-painted bonbon dish, as prize; Mrs. Sichel won the guest's prize, a pretty silk bag. Dainty refreshments were served after the games.

Lieut. J. A. Degen commands Troop I, while Captain Moffet is on sick report. Col. J. T. Clarke and Miss Clarke had an exciting runaway while riding horseback Wednesday afternoon. The saddle on Miss Clarke's horse loosened and she slid off gracefully. The horse left her about five miles out of the post. Fortunately no one was hurt. Little Dick Lawton has been very ill this week with ptomaine poisoning, but is much better now.

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, April 21, 1913.

Miss Tillie Violet Bush, fiancée of Lieut. Baker H. Bruce, was honoree of numerous handsome pre-nuptial affairs this week. On Friday Mrs. Sweeney entertained with a bridge party and silk stocking shower in honor of the bride-elect. The reception suite was decorated with a wealth of spring blossoms sent in by friends in compliment to the hostess and honoree. Master Jim Sweeney, in regulation sailor suit of white linen duck with U.S.S. Tacoma band, received the cards at the door, holding a white basket tied with illusion and ornamented with orange blossoms. After the game and dainty luncheon Master Jim Sweeney brought in a small trunk ornamented with white satin ribbons, maline and orange blossoms, which contained five dozen pairs of silk stockings. Those present were Misses Terry, Moody, Potter, Pauls, Helen Potter, Collins, Kerr, Lange, Erna Lange, Reymersshoffer, Mosle, Hudson, Byrne, West, Blake, Ayliffe Blake, Minor, Sweeney, Heffron, Leyrer, Sykes, Pabst, Labodie, Ferrier, Janet Ferrier, Calvert, Girardeau, and Mesdames Marguerite Gifford, John Adriance, George Copley, Thomas Phillips, H. R. Robinson, A. A. Dyer, and Lord Frank Nichols-Stewart. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Mathilda Sweeney, Miss Rebecca Ashton Brown, Miss Sweeney, Miss Labodie, Miss Heffron and Mrs. Charles F. Settle.

Miss Shelby Blackburn Potter entertained with bridge on Thursday afternoon in compliment to Miss Bush. A dainty three-course collation was served. Assisting in entertaining were Mrs. Milton Harrell Potter and Miss Helen Potter.

Miss Mary Phelps, daughter of Commo. Harry Phelps, U.S.N., of Washington, D.C., and Miss Maryjilly Fisher, of

Southport, N.C., who were guests of Major and Mrs. Earl I. Brown last year, have arrived here to be the guests of Miss Bush for the Bruce-Bush nuptials. At the party and towel shower given on Wednesday afternoon by Misses Olivia and Ayliffe Blake, daughters of Col. and Mrs. Edmund M. Blake, in honor of Miss Bush, eight tables were arranged for bridge and one for hearts. The tallies were Harrison Fisher sketches of "The Wedding" and "The Trousseau" ornamented with satin rose corsage bouquets. After the game an ice luncheon was served. The bridal party composed the house party. After luncheon Colonel Blake brought in a large laundry basket ornamented with maline, lilies of the valley and golden wedding bells. This contained six dozen exquisitely embroidered towels. One of these was a U.S. Army and Navy towel ornamented with red tape and stamped with a red "H" with the lines "You will come to this." Col. and Mrs. Blake and Mrs. Blake's mother, Mrs. Farley, wife of the late Gen. Joseph P. Farley, U.S.A., assisted in entertaining.

Miss Norine Heffron entertained with an elegantly appointed luncheon at the Hotel Galvez on Saturday afternoon in honor of Miss Bush. The invited guests included the bridal party exclusively.

Lieut. and Mrs. Fulmer and sister, Miss Pauline Brooks, of Detroit, Mich., are guests of the Hotel Galvez. Mr. and Mrs. J. Merrow left Sunday for San Antonio, to attend the Battle of Flowers, as guests of their son and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Dennis H. Currie, of Fort Sam Houston. Mrs. D. T. Ghent, wife of Lieutenant Ghent, is enjoying a visit in Belton, Texas, guest of Mrs. H. C. Ghent. Mesdames Louis M. Nuttmann, wife of Captain Nuttmann; Mrs. Miller, wife of Colonel Miller; Mrs. Charles R. Krauthoff, wife of Colonel Krauthoff; Mrs. Frederick Evans, wife of Major Evans, and Mrs. H. M. Dichmann, wife of Captain Dichmann, attended the meeting of the Friday Bridge Club, with Mrs. Moritz O. Kopperl as hostess.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., April 19, 1913.

In honor of Comdr. C. N. Offley, who was on the eve of his departure for the East, the master mechanics and a delegation of quartermen and leading men gave a dinner at the Lemke dining room Wednesday. Speeches complimentary to Captain Offley were made by Admiral Cottoman, Naval Constr. D. C. Nutting, Lieut. F. D. Perkins, Lieut. Milo Draemel, Assistant Shop Superintendent P. W. Becker, Master Joiner Robert Stewart, Master Mach. S. G. Wolfkill and Quartermen Tool-maker R. G. Cook. The following officers and supervisory force of the yard were present: Rear Admiral V. L. Cottoman, Comdr. C. N. Offley, Naval Constr. D. C. Nutting, Lieut. F. D. Perkins, Lieut. M. F. Draemel, Assistant Shop Superintendent P. W. Becker, G. Greenleaf, W. R. Bankhead, S. G. Wolfkill, R. Stewart, P. W. Chambers, R. B. Richards, J. L. Sender, R. G. Cook, Thomas Bright, W. Humphreys, A. L. Croxton, G. Wright, R. M. Wood, J. M. Gibbons, B. Stephenson, R. B. Fryette and F. M. Gruwell.

Mrs. Howson W. Cole, who has been spending the past month at the home of her aunt and uncle, Col. and Mrs. C. A. Doyen, left Friday for her home at Mare Island. Comdr. and Mrs. John R. Brady, who arrived Tuesday from Washington, D.C., are stopping at the Hotel Perry in Seattle, while their quarters at the yard are being renovated. Commander Brady relieves the Commanding Officer as engineer officer of the yard. The latter with Mrs. Offley and Miss Margaret left Thursday for Annapolis, Md. Commander Offley, after a short visit with their son, Archibald Offley, midshipman at the Naval Academy, will go to the New Hampshire as executive officer.

The officers of the yard and Reserve Fleet gave a pretty dancing party in the sail loft last Saturday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. F. D. Perkins entertained at dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Berkeley, Mrs. Harris, Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Lang and Lieut. Walter A. Smead. Miss Sarah McFarland, of Los Angeles, Cal., will be the May guest of Lieut. and Mrs. R. G. Green, arriving about May 1. Miss McFarland was maid of honor at the wedding of Lieutenant Gross and Mrs. Gross, formerly Miss Elizabeth Hicks, at Los Angeles last October.

Mrs. J. H. Nicholson, of Oakland, Cal., will arrive Monday for a visit at the home of her son, Paymr. R. Nicholson, Right Rev. Frederic Keator, Bishop of the Olympia diocese, was a visitor at the yard last Wednesday, and after performing the marriage ceremony at the Doyen-Austin wedding, held confirmation services in St. Paul's Episcopal Church in the evening. Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Dew, of Toledo, Wash., and Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Dew, of Centralia, arrived Friday to attend the wedding of their sister, Miss Katherine Blanche Dew, and Mr. Lyston David Howe, of Toledo, Wash., at the home of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Daniel C. Nutting in the yard to-day.

P. A. Surg. and Mrs. H. F. Hull announce the birth of a son at their home in Bremerton, Monday.

FORT WARD.

Fort Ward, Wash., April 16, 1913.

Mrs. I. N. Reed and Miss Reed, of Toledo, Ohio, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Smith. Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Le Hardy entertained at auction bridge on Tuesday evening in honor of Mrs. Reed and Miss Reed, and for Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Greenough, Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Ingalls, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Smith, Capt. R. E. Herring and Lieut. Oscar C. Warner. Prizes were won by Mrs. Ingalls, Mrs. Greenough and Lieutenant Smith.

Capt. and Mrs. Greenough entertained at luncheon last Monday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Ferguson, of Fort Lawton. Chaplain Easterbrook was a visitor at the post on Monday. Dental Surg. R. E. Ingalls and Mrs. Ingalls, who have been here for a month, sailed for Alaska yesterday.

Capt. and Mrs. Greenough entertained at dinner last night for Mrs. Reed, Lieut. Oscar C. Warner, Miss Reed and Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Smith. Mr. and Mrs. William Redfield, of South Beach, entertained at supper Sunday, in honor of Mrs. Reed and Miss Reed; others present were Mr. and Mrs. John Graham, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Mary Gallagher, Miss Josephine Suing and the Misses Redfield.

Capt. W. H. Carpenter, of Fort Worden, was a visitor at the post last Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Miss Reed and Lieutenant Warner attended the hop at the Bremerton Navy Yard last Saturday night. Admiral V. L. Cottoman, commandant of the Bremerton Navy Yard, called at the post last Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Greenough were as their guest last week Capt. R. E. Herring, of Fort Worden.

Lieut. C. Dawson spent five days here from his regular station, Fort Baker, Cal. Mrs. Gerald Brooks and Miss Brooks, of Seattle, entertained recently at tea in honor of Mrs. Greenough, Mrs. Le Hardy and Mrs. Smith. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith had a luncheon yesterday in honor of Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Ingalls, Mrs. Reed, Miss Reed and Lieutenant Warner.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., April 20, 1913.

Dr. and Mrs. Hill entertained at dinner Sunday evening for Mrs. De Russy Hoyle, Capt. and Mrs. Edward Hill, Lieutenants Garrison and Hixon. Col. and Mrs. E. A. Millar gave a supper on Sunday for six. A small dance was given Wednesday evening in the post administration building.

Lieuts. George M. Lee and Alexander H. Jones are at Fort Leavenworth, taking their examinations for promotion. Lieutenant Jones will join his regiment, the 13th Cavalry, at the border, on the completion of his examination. Lieutenant Tilson, 13th Cav., will be exchange officer of the Cavalry Exchange in Lieutenant Jones's place. Capt. Fox Connor, H. W. Butner and E. D. Scott are taking examinations for their majority here before a board composed of Col. E. A. Millar, Major W. S. McNair and Major Guignard. The board and the officers being examined have been in the field with Batteries C, D and E for three days.

Thursday afternoon the Dorcas Society met with Mrs. Thomas J. Dixon. Capt. Edward T. Donnelly, who has been in Chicago as acting adjutant of the Central Department, has received orders to join the 3d Field Artillery at Fort Myer. He has returned to this post and is packing

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up, preparatory to his change of station. Capt. Walter V. Cotchett has been attached to the 6th Field Artillery, with orders to command a battery. Capt. Fred C. Doyle, who has been on duty in the Pay Department, has transferred to the 6th Field Artillery, with Capt. William S. Browning. Captain Browning expects to be ordered to the Islands this fall. Mrs. Robert E. L. Michie and Miss Margaret Michie arrived Saturday from the East and are occupying their old quarters on the Cavalry post, while Major Michie is attending the Mounted Service School.

Owing to the beautiful weather of the past week there have been picnics, bungalow parties, trips by auto to Manhattan and all sorts of spring festivities.

Capt. H. W. Butler, 6th Field Art., had a very narrow escape on Sunday when his horse became unmanageable and bolted over a steep bank with him into one of the ravines. Captain Butler suffered a slight fracture of the skull, but it is expected that he will be all right in a few days, as the fracture is not of a serious nature.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., April 24, 1913.

A number of improvements of various kinds are going on at present. Among them may be mentioned extensive enlargements at the Administration Building. The basement is being dug out and enlarged, windows are being put in and eventually it will be used for store and supply rooms or offices. The second story of the enlargement at the Castle is being constructed and embrasures are being constructed in the wall over the main gate to light the projected addition. A baseball field for the soldiers is being made on the island extension in front of the regimental row.

The Army Relief garden party is announced for May 22 and drills in Butte's Manual, wall scaling, etc., are being held. A handsome roster of commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the 29th Infantry has been issued from headquarters, Fort Jay. It is bound in white, tied with blue silk, and bears upon the cover the illuminated coat of arms of the regiment. In addition to the roster of the date of issue, March 13, 1913, the roster gives the stations of the battalions and the names of the field and staff officers who have served from the establishment of the regiment, the band, non-commissioned officers, Machine-gun Platoon and the unassigned list.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Edward B. Pratt and Mrs. Townsend Whelen were guests last week of Capt. and Mrs. Robert H. Allen. Mrs. William J. Pardee and Miss Brooks spent Sunday last as guests of Mrs. S. C. Mills. Col. John S. Mallory and Chaplain E. B. Smith were present at the banquet given by the officers of the 22d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., Corps of Engineers, on Saturday, April 19, at the Park Avenue Hotel, to mark the occupation of the new regimental armory at Washington Heights. Colonel Mallory responded to the Army toast.

On Sunday, the 20th, the Vacation Club of members of the Working Girls, Woman's Civic Federation, came to Governors Island for a half day's outing. Special trips of the boat were made between one and two o'clock. The number of members who came was 950. Guard mounting was postponed and held at two o'clock, followed by a band concert of an hour's duration. Following this 700 of the party attended evensong in the chapel at 3:30, and afterward visited the South Battery, Castle Fort Jay and various points of interest. Mrs. L. M. Maus, of Governors Island, gave a reception Thursday afternoon in honor of the Misses Olcott, of New York city, and their guest, Mrs. J. C. Bailey, of Frankfort, Ky. Among those present were the ladies of Governors Island and a few friends from the city. Mesdames Mallory, Reber, Settle, Truby, Darrah and Day assisted the hostess.

FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., April 22, 1913.

Chaplain Aiken arrived on Friday for temporary duty, and is now staying at the bachelor mess. Miss Florence Smith, from Niagara Falls, spent Friday with Miss Dorothy Ellis, and returned Friday evening to Youngstown, where she has been visiting her cousin. Captain Huguet came Friday and was the guest of Lieutenant Dewey until Sunday, when he was joined by Mrs. Huguet, and his two little girls, Virginia and Julia, who had been staying at the Imperial Hotel in Niagara Falls. They have moved into the house recently occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. Williams. Mrs. Shepard, with her three children, Ann, Richard and Arthur, from Boston, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Wells, and Captain Wells.

Wednesday night a dance was held in the Eldorado Hall. Among those attending were the Misses Helen Walsh, Blanch Tower and Florence Smith, and the Messrs. Arthur Murphy and Bill Truesdell and Lieutenants Jones and McAlpin. Friday evening Mrs. Snow entertained informally at bridge at her home in Youngstown. Capt. and Mrs. Waldron entertained at dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Fickel and Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner.

Major Shockey has purchased a beautiful new black horse from the remount station at Front Royal. It arrived at the post on Monday.

Capt. and Mrs. Waldron had as their guests for dinner on Sunday Mrs. Ellis and Miss Dorothy Ellis. Mrs. Cole, wife of Sergt. Walter Cole, has returned to her home in Fort Niagara from a visit with friends in Youngstown.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., April 20, 1913.

Mr. R. N. Getty, jr., who has been here with his mother and sisters, returned on Friday to Annapolis. Mrs. Rice was hostess for the Bridge Club last Friday, when it was decided to change to evening meetings and make it a post club, including officers, there being so few people left in the garrison.

Mrs. R. E. Beebe and family left during the week for Texas City, and Mrs. M. Phalen is visiting relatives in Illinois. Mrs. C. L. Stevenson left Friday for Detroit to join Lieutenant Stevenson at Fort Wayne. Mrs. Hawkins and Mrs. Murphy go to Texas next week. Capt. H. E. Hickok has been ordered to Chicago as acting adjutant general, and he and Mrs. Hickok will reside in town during his detail.

On Thursday Mrs. W. C. Rogers gave a bridge tea for Mesdames Getty, Sargent, Rice, McNamee, Saville, Crain, Seigle, Morrow, Burt, Moses, Hawkins, Proxmire, Fries, Brown, Murphy, Lee, Lear, Prun, Meredith and Miss Getty. Prizes of pots of flowering primroses were won by Mesdames Crain, Moses and Fries. Mrs. Rogers was assisted at tea by Mrs. Getty, Mrs. Seigle and Miss Getty.

Dr. C. E. Lauderdale has returned here for duty from detail on a board at Jefferson Barracks. Mrs. O. R. Meredith is expecting Miss Syme, of Worcester, Mass., to spend several weeks here as her guest.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, April 21, 1913.

Mrs. Edgar C. Jones left Wednesday to visit relatives in Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Armin Mueller and Mrs. George Hanney left Thursday for Texas City. On Tuesday Mrs. Cleveland C. Rumsey had as guests for dinner Mrs. Charles M. O'Connor, Mrs. Charles V. Brownlee and Mrs. Willis V. Morris. Mrs. Elvin R. Heiberg gave a delightful dinner party Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. William V. Carter, Mrs. Rob-

ert Starrett, Miss Ethel Myers, Miss Harriett Waterman, Capt. John W. Kilbreth and Lieut. George V. Strong.

The Auction Club was entertained Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Frederick D. Griffiths when high score was made by Mrs. Francis W. Glover. Mrs. John W. Furlong had dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. William V. Carter, Mrs. George K. Hunter, Mrs. Robert Starrett and Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith. Lieut. and Mrs. W. V. Carter left Friday for Texas City, after spending two weeks on the post as the guest of Mrs. Frederick D. Griffiths.

Mrs. Joseph R. McAndrews gave an attractive dinner Friday for Mrs. John W. Furlong, Mrs. Elvin R. Heiberg, Mrs. Frank K. Ross and Lieut. John W. Kilbreth. Mrs. John W. Furlong's guests for dinner Saturday were Mrs. Willis V. Morris, Miss Amy Heard and Miss Mary Denman, of Des Moines. Major Lawrence J. Fleming left last week to join his new regiment at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

FORT MORGAN.

Fort Morgan, Ala., April 21, 1913.

The post has a number of tennis enthusiasts, and every afternoon some of the post people turn out to enjoy the game. Mrs. C. A. P. Flagler was one of a jolly party on Monday to the opening game of baseball in Mobile. Major and Mrs. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Donald, of Mobile, and Dr. Bogges were guests Monday evening of Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow at an informal "rum" party. Mrs. Flagler entertained in Mobile on Wednesday afternoon at a bridge luncheon for twelve. Mrs. Flagler's residence was very pretty in its decorations of spring flowers of every variety and hue. The prizes, a small silver powder box, a manicure set and a bronze inkstand, were awarded to the three making the lowest score.

Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey were hosts Thursday evening at a most enjoyable party, when Major and Mrs. Burgess, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Richardson, Dr. Bogges, Capt. and Mrs. Garcia, Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow and Captain Newsom were invited to drink to the health of little Mary Anne McCaskey. Capt. and Mrs. Ward entertained at an attractive dinner last week in Mobile. Mrs. C. A. P. Flagler being among their guests. The 164th Co. arrived Friday from Jackson Barracks for their annual encampment and target practice, the company officers being Captain Wheeler, Lieutenants Burgin and Newton. The companies of this post also went into camp the same day.

A charming dinner was given Friday evening by Major and Mrs. Burgess to Capt. and Mrs. Garcia, Captain Doores, Dr. Bogges and Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow. Mrs. Flagler was a guest of Mrs. Kirkbride in Mobile on Friday at an attractive bridge party. Major Kephart arrived from Jackson Barracks on Saturday. Colonel Strong, district commander, and Major Nugent arrived on the post Sunday evening for target practice. Mesdames Donald, Luce, Quill, Kirkbride, Powell, Vass, Crawford, Campbell, Hall and Robbins visited the post Saturday and had luncheon with Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow.

To-day was a very busy day on the post, as target practice was held in the morning for the 99th Co., in the afternoon for the 39th Co., and at night for the 170th Co.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BEST.—Born at San Diego, Cal., April 5, 1913, to the wife of Ensign Charles L. Best, U.S.N., a son.

CLARKE.—Born at Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., April 15, 1913, to Lieut. T. S. Clarke, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Clarke a daughter.

COOPER.—Born at Terre Haute, Ind., April 21, 1913, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. H. M. Cooper, 21st U.S. Inf.

HULL.—Born at Bremerton, Wash., April 14, 1913, to the wife of P. A. Surg. Harry F. Hull, U.S.A., a son.

WAINWRIGHT.—Born to Mrs. J. M. Wainwright, the wife of 1st Lieut. J. M. Wainwright, 1st U.S. Cav., a son. Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, 5th, at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., on April 6, 1913. The baby is a grandson of the late Major R. P. Page Wainwright, U.S. Cav., and of Major Dwight E. Holley, U.S. Army.

MARRIED.

AUSTIN—DOYEN.—At Bremerton, Wash., April 16, 1913, 1st Lieut. Jason McV. Austin, U.S. Coast Art., and Miss Alice Ruth Doyen, daughter of Col. C. A. Doyen, U.S.M.C.

DAVISON—HANKS.—At San Francisco, Cal., April 11, 1913, Capt. Peter W. Davison, U.S.A., to Esther Fleming Hanks.

ENGLAND—YOUNG.—At New York city, April 19, 1913, Capt. George W. England, 20th U.S. Inf., and Miss Dorothea Young.

HOWARD—GREEN.—At New York city, April 23, 1913, Ensign Bushrod B. Howard, U.S.N., son of Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, U.S.N., and brother of Lieut. Douglas L. Howard, U.S.N., to Miss Esther Margaret Green.

HOWE—DEW.—At Bremerton, Wash., April 19, 1913, Miss Kathryn Blanche Dew, sister of Mrs. Nutting, wife of Naval Constr. D. C. Nutting, U.S.N., to Mr. Lyston D. Howe.

THOMPSON—PILCHER.—At New York city, April 21, 1913, Mr. Frederick W. Thompson, theatrical manager, and Miss Selene Wheat Pilcher, cousin of Lieut. Winston Pilcher, U.S.A., retired.

THUIS—BASS.—At Oklahoma City, Okla., April 3, 1913, Lieut. Charles A. Thuis, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Jamie Madelain Bass.

WRIGHTSON—GORGAS.—At Ancon, Panama Canal Zone, April 23, 1913, Miss Aileen Gorgas, daughter of Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Corps, U.S.A., to Mr. William Wrightson, of Texas.

DIED.

BAIRD.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., April 19, 1913, Marie Louise Baird, sister of Mrs. Louis J. Magill, wife of Major Louis J. Magill, U.S.M.C.

CLOPTON.—Died at St. Louis, Mo., April 17, 1913, Mr. W. H. Clifton, father of Dr. M. B. Clifton, of St. Louis, and of Capt. William H. Clifton, jr., 13th U.S. Cav., and of Mrs. E. L. Franklin, wife of Lieut. E. L. Franklin, 13th U.S. Cav.

FAVILL.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., April 21, 1913, Col. Josiah M. Favill, U.S.V.

FEAMSTER.—Died at Washington, D.C., April 9, 1913, of meningitis, Francis Lewis Winn, aged fourteen months, son and only child of Lieut. C. N. Feamster, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Feamster. After cremation of body ashes interred at Arlington.

HARRISON.—Died at Washington, D.C., April 16, 1913, Wentworth Terry, son of Comdr. W. K. Harrison, U.S.N., and Mrs. Harrison.

McCLEERY.—Died at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., April 16, 1913, Mrs. Julia M. McCleery, widow of the late Chaplain J. B. McCleery, U.S.A., and mother of Lieut. J. S. McCleery, 20th U.S. Inf., and of the wives of Lieut. Col. J. F. Morrison, 21st Inf., and Lieut. Col. Benjamin Alvord, adjutant general, U.S.A.

OLIVER.—Died at Charlotte, N.C., April 10, 1913, Frederick Oliver, father of Lieut. Frederick L. Oliver, U.S.N.

PRATT.—Died at Juneau, Alaska, March 31, 1913, Ensign Peter L. Pratt, U.S.N., retired.

ROOT.—Died suddenly, on April 23, in the third year of her age, Elizabeth, only child of Elihu Root, jr., and Alida Stryker Root.

SIMPSON.—Died at Leavenworth, Kas., April 11, 1913, William Morrison Simpson, late first lieutenant, 11th Kentucky Cavalry, Civil War.

SIMPSON.—Died at Garden City, Long Island, N.Y., April 23, 1913, Col. Wendell L. Simpson, U.S.A., retired.

TREUHOLTZ.—Died at Fort Bayard, N.M., April 15, 1913, Capt. Clarence A. Treuholtz, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

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NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

22D N.Y.—COL. WALTER B. HOTCHKIN.

The 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., is now quartered in its new armory at 168th street and Fort Washington avenue, Manhattan, and it is one of the finest structures of its kind in the country. It has every up-to-date essential convenience, but the most prominent and important features from a military standpoint are the splendid rifle range and the immense drill hall. The latter is 176 and a half feet, by 400 feet in the clear. It is the largest drill hall in Manhattan, and measures about 70,864 square feet. There are commodious galleries around all sides of the hall, which is on the top story of the building, and these will seat some 3,000 persons. Other notable features in the armory include swimming tank, showers, bowling alleys, gymnasium, pool tables, etc. The rooms for officers and the company rooms are models of convenience, and are all carpeted by the city. There are steel lockers in separate rooms for both officers and men. The adjutant's office is provided with a switchboard which connects with all parts of the armory, and a large bulletin board on the wall gives a complete roster of the officers. The lighting arrangements are exceptionally fine, and a full realization of the completeness and vastness of the building can only be had by a visit.

The wisdom of Colonel Hotckin in waiting until the armory was fitted up complete by the city, before entering it, is now apparent.

The regiment and its veterans bid good-bye to the old armory at Sixty-eighth street and Broadway on the afternoon of April 19. The active command parading twelve companies of sixteen files was escorted by the veterans under Brevet Lieut. Col. Daniel J. Murphy to the Subway station at Eighty-sixth street and then entrained for 145th street and Broadway. At the latter place, the 1st Company of the Signal Corps, under Capt. W. L. Hallahan, was in waiting and acted as escort to the new armory. A section from the 1st Field Artillery fired a salute as the flag was raised on the new armory.

In the evening there was an enjoyable dinner at the Park Avenue Hotel at which Col. Walter B. Hotckin presided. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. William N. Dunnell, retired, interesting remarks were made by the following: Adjutant Gen. H. De W. Hamilton, Gen. George W. Wingate, Assemblyman David C. Lewis, Alderman Boscher, Deputy Controller Mathewson, Gen. T. H. McGrath, Col. J. C. Mallory, U.S.A., Lieut. Col. E. E. Hardin, U.S.A., Brevet Lieut. Col. D. J. Murphy, Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston and Col. John T. Camp, N.G.N.Y., Capt. W. D. A. Anderson, U.S.A., and Col. J. F. Supplee, Md. N.G.

In celebration of the opening of the new armory a grand concert and ball was held on the night of April 24. The stairways and halls leading to the drill hall were artistically decorated with evergreens and roses. The drill hall was handsomely decorated, the roof being hid entirely by an immense American flag and a beautiful cluster of Japanese Wistaria hanging from the center. The fronts of the galleries and the walls were decorated with bunting and banners, bearing the coat of arms of states. At either end of the hall was a crescent of Grecian columns, in which bands discoursed the music from the best operas and overtures from 9 to 10:30 o'clock and from 10:30 to early morning high class dance music. Alternating with the dance music was promenade music. The grand march was led by Colonel Hotckin with Mrs. John P. O'Ryan, wife of the Major General commanding. General O'Ryan following with Mrs. Hotckin. Others taking part included Major E. W. Dayton and Mrs. Howard Ely, Lieut. Howard Ely and Miss Harriett Dayton, Brig. Gen. J. G. Eddy and staff, Col. T. W. Huston, H. C. Barthman, William G. Bates, O. B. Bridgman, N.G.N.Y.; Brig. Gen. J. W. Allison, Lieut. Col. W. H. Sage, Col. H. G. Wygant, Capt. W. D. A. Anderson and Captain White, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. J. J. Byrne, J. G. R. Lillie, N.Y., and Col. J. F. Supplee, Md.; Lieut. Col. H. S. Sternberger and T. Leigh, N.Y.; Comdr. Russell Raynor and Lieut. T. M. Minton, N.Y.N.M., and others. There were 500 all told in the march, which was open to all in uniform with ladles.

Among those invited were all the general officers of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and other nearby states, officers of the Army and Navy around New York city, and many in Washington. Even President Wilson, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Secretary of War Garrison and Governor Sulzer and other dignitaries received invitations. A perfect sea of handsomely gowned women, with military men and civilian escorts, occupied the floor and it was a beautiful sight. It was certainly a memorable occasion in every respect and will live long in the memory of those attending. Some 5,000 persons were present.

13TH N.Y.—COL. C. O. DAVIS.

Lieut. Col. Richmond P. Davis, Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A., in command of the coast defenses of New London, Conn., with headquarters at Fort Wright, Fisher's Island, reviewed the 13th N.Y. April 24. Colonel Davis had an honorary staff of officers from Fisher's Island, Governors Island and Fort Hamilton. The regiment under command of Col. Charles O. Davis, formed for the review in line of masses in three battalions, commanded by Majors George W. Rodgers, Sydney Grant and George H. Kemp. The regiment made an exceptionally handsome showing in the review, the evening parade and the drill. The latter was followed by an exhibition of target practice with the dummy ordnance. The armory was crowded with spectators, and the veterans of the regiment, numbering nearly 150, with Capt. J. P. Scrymser, the president of the association, at their head, marched into the big drill hall, under escort of the regimental band. The review was slated as being in honor of the veterans. Dancing followed the military program, and the special guests were entertained at a collation.

The Irish historic pageant, which will be produced by the Gaelic League of Ireland at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, New York city, on the evenings of May 7 and 8, will be an event of unusual interest. The action takes place from the second to the sixth century, or from the time Ireland was yet pagan to the advent of St. Columcille. The scene shows the ancient Hill of Tara, at the seat of the High Kings of Ireland. The lyrical interlude is laid in pastoral effects, and shows, among other peaceful scenes, the shepherd tending his flock, and ends with the extinction of Janizaries, the ancient Irish militia. Five hundred persons will participate, recruited almost wholly from the Gaelic societies, Irish-American Athletic League and the Sixty-ninth Regiment. These will appear in the native dress of the period. Groups of clerics and old-time bards add picturesque to many quaint situations. Irish wolf-hounds, a breed long believed to be extinct, are introduced in the tableaux. There will be beautiful song choruses and fairlike incidental music.

The men from each troop of the 1st Squadron, 1st Cavalry, N.G.N.Y., who have been detailed to the Provisional Troop for service at Montauk Point, L.I., June 21-29, will report for drill on Tuesday evenings during May and June, commencing May 9. Immediately after the parade of the squadron on May 10, Troops A and C will perform a tour of duty at Van Cortlandt Park, leaving as soon after the parade as possible and returning to the armory Sunday, arriving about five p.m. On Saturday and Sunday, May 24 and 25, Troops E, F and G will establish a similar camp at Van Cortlandt Park.

Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th N.G.N.Y., will review Battery D, 2d Field Art., N.G.N.Y., Capt. Theron R. Strong, in the armory, Wednesday night, April 30, 1913.

The record of rifle practice of the 1st Troop of New Jersey, Captain Roome, at Sea Girt in 1912 is most commendable, the

figure of merit (on the former basis) of 131.5 being the highest since 1904 and exceeded in that year only. Twenty-eight men qualified as expert, being more than in any former year. The troop won the first prize, National Defense Trophy, leading not only every organization but every troop or company in the state. The troop qualified twenty-eight experts, 6 sharpshooters and forty-two marksmen; total, seventy-six marksmen in the three grades.

A review of the 71st N.Y. by Mayor Gaynor will be held in the armory on Thursday night, May 1.

Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, 1st Brigade, N.Y., has forwarded the request of Col. T. W. Huston, 12th N.Y., for retirement after twenty-five years' service, and has approved the nomination of Capt. Clarence S. Wadsworth for the vacancy. The officers of the regiment on April 18 ratified the selection of Captain Wadsworth by the committee of line captains. Ex-Lieut. Col. Mayhew Wainwright, who was mentioned for the colonelcy, wrote to General Dyer that he would be unable to accept the office in case it should be formally offered him, on account of business demands. General Dyer had favored the possible selection of Colonel Wainwright before the name of Captain Wadsworth was mentioned and before the subject had been broached to Colonel Wainwright.

The annual church service of the National Guard of South Carolina, in the city of Charleston, will be conducted by Chaplain William Way, 3d S.C. Infantry, at Grace Episcopal Church, Sunday afternoon, April 27, at five o'clock.

Battery E, 1st Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., of Syracuse, N.Y., have organized a baseball team, and would be glad to hear from any military organizations desiring games, especially those in Binghamton, Oswego, Rochester and Utica, or any other teams within that radius. A track team is also organizing in the battery, which has a number of good athletes.

A fourth division of Naval Militia will be organized at Aberdeen, Wash. For the purpose of selecting a senior officer therefor a competitive examination will be held at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., May 14, 1913, before a board of officers of the U.S. Navy. All persons resident in Aberdeen, Wash., desirous of taking said examination will make written application to The Adjutant General on or before May 7, 1913. All able-bodied male citizens of Aberdeen are eligible to take this examination.

Co. I, 10th Inf., N.Y., of Flushing, Capt. Thomas J. Dooley, will be reviewed in its armory on Tuesday night, April 29, by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

The training in the use of the bayonet has progressed so far in the 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment, Pa. N.G., that the companies are considering the purchase of a full set of fencing equipment for combat exercises among the more experienced of the men.

Gen. Henry Hutchins, commanding the National Guard of Texas, and Capt. Henry S. Wagner, U.S.A., inspector-instructor of the Militia in this state, conferred April 14 with officers of the Southern Department relative to the establishment of schools for the Cavalry and Infantry officers. The Militia officials want the school for Infantry officers located at either Galveston or Texas City. At either of these places, it is pointed out, the guardsmen would get the advantage of instruction in a tactical way and also acquire much knowledge of brigade maneuvers and get a pretty good insight of field life. The Cavalry school will be at Fort Sam Houston, May 12 to 21.

A moving picture exhibition, under the auspices of the 69th N.Y., for the benefit of the Veterans' camp of Spanish War Veterans, 69th N.Y., will be given in the armory Monday night, May 12, and an interesting exhibition is promised. The tickets of admission are 25 cents.

The 1st Squadron, 1st Cav., N.G.N.Y., Major Wright, will act as escort to Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, grand marshal of the parade in New York city on May 10, incident to the unveiling of the monument to Carl Schurz. The 1st Company of the Signal Corps, Captain Hallahan, will act as escort to General Dyer, 1st Brigade. All the troops in Manhattan will parade.

Col. Frank H. Norton, 23d N.Y., is rapidly recovering at St. Mary's Hospital from an operation for appendicitis performed a couple of weeks ago. Second Lieut. Thomas Fairervis, of Company C, has been nominated for first lieutenant of that company, vice Coffin, promoted captain. Lieutenant Fairervis has been actively identified with the 23d Regiment and Company C for nearly nine and a half years.

First Lieut. Charles A. MacArthur, of Co. A, 2d N.Y., of Troy, was nominated April 21 captain of that command, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Capt. Ransom H. Gillet, who is now major.

Governor Sulzer, of New York, acting upon the recommendation of Lieutenant Colonel Boutillier, chief surgeon, has signed the commission of Dr. Louis Herbert Gaus, of Albany, as major, Medical Corps. Major Gaus has been assigned to the command of the 2d Field Hospital, with headquarters at Albany. He succeeds Major Joseph A. Cox, who recently resigned from the service. Major Gaus first joined the Guard as a private in Co. L, 2d Infantry, July 30, 1906. He is a nephew of the late Comptroller Charles H. Gaus.

Col. E. R. York, of the Governor's staff of Texas, on the evening of April 8 mustered in a military company of the Texas National Guard. The new company is to be known as Co. F of the 2d Texas Infantry. Colonel York administered the oath to Capt. J. P. Crank and fifty-three members of Co. F.

14TH N.Y.—COL. JOHN H. FOOTE.

An excellent showing was made by the 14th N.Y. in a review, regimental drill and evening parade in the armory on the night of April 19, at which Commo. Robert P. Forshe, commanding the Naval Militia of New York, was the reviewing officer. Both the battalion and regimental formations were prompt, in each instance, the men were steady, and in the regimental drill all the movements were smoothly executed and in quick, snappy manner. The manual, too, during the evening was well executed. In every respect the regiment gave a highly creditable performance.

Commodore Forshe was accompanied by a staff of seven officers, consisting of Comdr. A. B. Fry, Lieut. Comdr. H. W. York, C. L. Poor, J. C. MacEvitt, L. M. Josephthal, W. L. Sawyer and E. C. McKay.

For the review the regiment was formed by Adjutant Jackson, with twelve companies of sixteen files, in line of masses, Colonel Foote assuming command. The battalion commanders were Majors F. W. Baldwin, Frederick H. Stevenson and Timothy F. Donovan.

In the passage the companies marched by in fine shape, with correct distances and nice alignment to the tune of "Nancy Lee" and other nautical airs. Following this event Colonel Foote put the command through the regimental drill, this event being followed by evening parade, under command of Major F. W. Baldwin. At the end of this ceremony medals for 100 per cent. of service for from twenty-one to one year were presented to 147 officers and men. Among those who received the medals were Major F. W. Stevenson for 100 per cent. of duty for twenty-one years, Major T. F. Donovan for fifteen, Col. John H. Foote for sixteen, Capt. O. Carlson for fifteen, Capt. C. F. Hader for thirteen, and Major F. W. Baldwin for twelve.

Co. G, Capt. O. Carlson, was presented with Veterans' Trophy for the best recruiting during the past year. Co. B, Capt. C. F. Hader, received the Steers Trophy for the best percentage of attendance during the past year.

Following the dismissal of the colors with ceremony there was dancing for members and guests. The reviewing officer and party and special guests were entertained at a collation.

IDAHO.

Adjutant General Patch, of Idaho, speaks candidly concerning the Idaho National Guard, and evidently believes that the best way to amend shortcomings is to make them known. General Patch among other things says:

"The Federal inspection being over, everything has resumed its natural poise and our hearts are again beating normally. Our worst enemy was the rifle. Many were reported 'very dirty and rusty.' There is no excuse for this neglect. Rifles must be kept in the best condition possible, and it is believed that at the next inspection a marked improvement will be shown. Another fault found was the property records of the several companies. Record of drills, target practice, etc., individual property records and company fund books must be



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36-M

kept up to date at all times. Company fund books will be sent to each company commander as soon as received from the East. The different company commanders have been cautioned by our inspector-instructor regarding the above. If the shoe fits, get busy, for it might pinch later on. Moral: 'Get on while getting on is good.' As a whole, the company showing was good, although in some cases the men appeared to need a great deal of instruction. Most likely this is due to non-attendance at drill.

Our sanitary troops passed the Federal inspection in apple pie order. The equipment was reported in fine condition and Major B. J. Edger, U.S.A., inspecting officer, said that the personnel was very well informed in regard to their duties. Major Edger had previously inspected the sanitary troops of South Dakota and Montana. We are pleased to hear that we will have the pleasure of meeting the Major at Fort George Wright at our summer encampment. We are also hoping that he will be detailed with the 2d and 3d Battalions for the summer encampment to be held at Boise Barracks."

GEORGIA.

Adj. Gen. J. Van Holt Nash, of Georgia, announces that for the year 1913 all competitive firing conducted in the Georgia N.G.—Individual, Company, Battalion, Squadron, Regimental and State Competition—will be governed by the prescribed Rules and Regulations for Small-Arms Competitions prepared by the National Board for the promotion of Rifle Practice, contained in Bulletin No. 3, War Department, Jan. 1, 1913.

The State Competition will be conducted June 11, 12, 13 and 14 in two matches—an Individual Match and a Squadded Team Match, beginning with the Individual Match on Wednesday, June 11, to be followed by the Squadded Team Match.

Camp will be established in Atlanta at Camp Evans Rifle Range, the official opening will take place at 6 p.m., June 10, and all individual officers of the competition and contestants will remain in camp after 7 a.m., June 11.

Commissions have been issued to the following officers during the first quarter 1913: Brig. Gen. Joseph Van Holt Nash, The Adjutant General, vice Obeir, Q.M.G.; Brig. William G. Obeir, Q.M.G., vice self; Major Cooper D. Winn, jr., Adjutant General Department, for duty with 1st Brigade, vice Dunwoody, deceased; Major Richard H. Mason, inspector small-arms practice, 1st Brigade, vice Thomas, resigned; Capt. Josiah R. Nunnally, Q.M.C., for duty with 1st Brigade, original vacancy; 1st Lieut. George E. Mallet, O.D., for duty as adj. 1st Brigade, vice Kicklighter, term expired. Staff of the Commander-in-Chief: Lieut. Col. Robert F. Shelden, aid, vice Nash, promoted; Lieut. Col. John C. Dempsey, aid, vice Dempsey, by detail; Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Burke, aid, vice Atwater, retired.

FLORIDA.

Adjutant General Foster, of Florida, announces that a camp of instruction for officers of Infantry and of the Medical Corps, in accordance with plans proposed by the War Department, will be held on the reservation adjoining the State Arsenal, at St. Augustine, Fla., May 5 to 10, inclusive, 1913. This camp will be participated in by all officers of the 1st and 2d Regiments of Infantry and all officers of the Medical Corps.

The senior line officer present will command the camp, and he is hereby authorized to select the necessary administrative

staff from among the other student officers present. The camp being for purposes of instruction, all officers attending will be expected to waive all questions of rank, and will be required to participate upon an equal footing in all drills, tactical walks, class sessions, etc.

All Infantry officers attending the camp are required to provide themselves with and bring with them the full field equipment of a private soldier in addition to their officer's equipment, but no horse equipment will be required. A mess will be arranged for, the expense of which will be pro-rated among the officers attending.

At the conclusion of the camp all Infantry officers of field rank, and all medical officers, who attend as students, will submit in writing to the senior inspector-instructor of the Regular Army present for duty their views as to the course of instruction pursued, the benefits derived, and any suggestions looking to the improvement of the course which they may have to offer.

General Foster also announces that the camp of instruction for rifle practice and State Rifle Competition will be held June 9, 10 and 11, 1913. The C.O. of the 2d Infantry is authorized to select from the enlisted personnel of Co. H not exceeding seventeen men to constitute a headquarters detachment. These men will be chosen for their soldierly qualities as well as because of having the technical knowledge and training. When the detachment has been organized the remaining enlisted men of Co. H will be honorably discharged and the organization will be disbanded.

COLORADO.

Major O. W. B. Farr, 5th Field Art., U.S.A., who has served as our Artillery instructor-inspector, has been relieved and ordered to join his regiment at Fort Sill, Okla. First Lieut. Benjamin M. Bailey, also of the 5th Field Artillery, has been detailed as our Artillery instructor-inspector, and arrived Sunday. We are sorry to lose Major Farr, for he was just getting used up on his job and becoming of value to us. Lieutenant Bailey was appointed from civil life, is thirty-three years old, and a native of Pennsylvania, and the advance dope on him is all to the good. Major Farr will probably take a short trip abroad on leaving Denver.

Capt. S. P. Morris, of our mazzima department, who is a field agent for the American Red Cross, was sent to Shawnee, Ill., April 5, to assist in the flood relief work which the society is doing. He is particularly well fitted for the work because of his experience along the lower Mississippi last year.

Lieutenant Boschen, our Infantry instructor-inspector, is quite ill in St. Joseph's Hospital, Denver. His trouble is acute endocarditis, which in common English means heart trouble. The attending physician gives no date for his possible return to duty.

Officers are again getting rather careless about signing the acknowledgment cards returned to the A.G.O. It takes a mighty big man to be able to sign his name just "Roe," so unless you have pretty high rank, put your title under your name and also date the cards.

Co. B, 1st, the Governor's Guard, made its election of a second lieutenant April 3 quite an event. Hugh A. Olinger was elected to fill the vacancy. He is a very fine rifle shot and will add greatly to our officers' team. One of the pleasant features of the occasion was the presence of Major J. B. Thompson, one of the charter members of the company, which was organized in 1872. He made a nice little talk on the early work of the company. Captain Insley has recently secured pictures of most of the governors since the company was organized.

A. G. O.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

W. E. E.—Your question regarding Greeks, Servians, Bulgarians or Turks returning to Europe to participate in the Balkan War was answered on page 921, March 29. Regarding purchase of war vessels of belligerents, see article on page 1046.

W. H. asks: (1) In the competitive examinations, held by Congressmen, for appointment to West Point, what subjects are usually selected? (2) What is the strength of a machine-gun platoon? (3) What are the regulations that govern a machine-gun platoon? Answer: (1) Address War Department for circular giving full information relative to appointment and admission of cadets to United States Military Academy. (2) G.O. 113, 1906, prescribes for regiments of Cavalry, Infantry and Porto Rico Infantry machine-gun platoons, to consist of one sergeant and two gun detachments, each of one corporal and nine privates; and in G.O. 6, 1912, it is provided that "The machine-gun platoon, mounted scouts and headquarters detachment provided for each Infantry regiment will constitute a regimental detachment, to which will be assigned not more than two lieutenants." (3) The regulations are published in G.O. 6, 1912, War Department.

M. V.—The present Army rifle was introduced in the Army in 1903, manufacture for issue to the entire Army commencing in December, 1903. Throughout its trial and long after its adoption it was generally known as the "new Springfield magazine rifle, caliber .30," though its official designation is "U.S. Magazine rifle, caliber .30, model 1903." The rifle is made at Springfield, Mass., and it may be colloquially referred to as the "new Springfield" without danger of confusing it with any other rifle, as no other arm is referred to as "the Springfield."

MAC.—As to number of applicants for commissions in the Marine Corps address the Navy Department.

E. W.—The Senate Military Committee is composed of Messrs. Johnston of Alabama (chairman), Chamberlain of Oregon, Hitchcock of Nebraska, Lea of Tennessee, Fletcher of Florida, Myers of Montana, Thomas of Colorado, Vardaman of Mississippi, Clarke of Arkansas, du Pont of Delaware, Warren of Wyoming, Bristow of Kansas, Catron of New Mexico, Brady of Idaho, and Kenyon of Iowa; the House Military Committee has not yet been appointed, and it is possible it will not be before the end of this extra session. The chairman will doubtless be the same as in the recent Congress, Mr. Hay, of Virginia.

HOSPITAL CORPS.—Sergeants, first class, Hospital Corps, are relieved from duty in Hawaii when they have served there about two years; their relief being ordered on recommendation of the Surgeon General.

W. W. B.—See answer to H. G.; for further information on the subject apply through the channel.

H. G.—There has been no amendment of Par. 93, 1910, Army Regulations; the Army Act of 1912 makes no change in the status of post commissary and post quartermaster sergeants except to place them in the same corps (Q.M.) and give them the same title, "quartermaster sergeant." The eligible list for (old) post commissary sergeants and the (old) post quartermaster sergeants have not been consolidated. These lists will be continued until they are exhausted, vacan-

cies in what used to be the post commissary sergeants being filled from the existing list of those eligible for these offices. And the same policy will be pursued in treating the eligibles for the (old) post quartermaster sergeants. After these lists have been exhausted and a new examination is conducted in all probability all the non-commissioned officers of this class will be placed in a single line. Then there will be one examination for quartermaster sergeants. An effort has been made to pursue the same policy that is followed with the commissioned officers in treating the non-commissioned officers of the consolidated supply departments.

A. H. H. asks: During my enlistment I served on the U.S.F.S. Newark from Sept. 20, 1900, to March 23, 1901. Our crew did duty in the Philippine Insurrection, as we were in Manila Bay. Am I entitled to a badge, and if so how can I obtain it? Answer: Entitled to Philippine campaign badge. Apply to Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D.C., under provisions of S.O. 81, 1908, giving your service in full, as well as the Philippine service above referred to.

H. T.—No orders have been received by us this year granting leave of absence to Lieut. W. T., of Philippine Scouts, with permission to visit the United States. Watch our classified Army page.

A. S.—In the last Congress the bill H.R. 20193, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to offer periodically at such of the establishments of the Ordnance Department as he may select a cash reward for suggestions, for an improvement or economy in manufacturing processes, etc., was amended in the Senate on Jan. 23 and passed that body as stated in our paper at the time, but the amended bill did not reach final agreement and it died with the 62d Congress. The matter will doubtless come up again next winter.

C. S.—Your question regarding Infantry sergeants detailed to Militia was answered by a paragraph on page 1024, our issue of April 19.

R. G. asks: (1) The date of the arrival of the City of Richmond, a chartered transport that left Savannah, Ga., Nov. 26, 1899, with the 15th Infantry on board, in Nuevas Bay, Cuba? (2) The date of the arrival of the 26th U.S. Volunteers in Manila, P.I.? Answer: (1) In the official tables the date of departure of the 15th Infantry from United States is put down as Nov. 28. In the Army and Navy Journal for Dec. 3, 1898, we read: "The transport Chester had an unlucky experience when she started out from Savannah, Nov. 28, to take the 15th Infantry to Nuevas, Cuba; the Manitoa met her in the entrance to the Savannah River and almost ran down the transport, which was forced in shore and ran hard aground. The Chester was floated and resumed her voyage." From two to four days should be allowed for the run to Cuba. (2) Oct. 24, 1899.

W. G.—The graded retirement bill for the Navy has been reintroduced. It is H.R. 2868. No action on the bill is looked for before next winter, as the House Naval Committee has not been appointed, and little more than tariff and currency matters will be acted upon at this extra session of Congress. See also under Bills Before Congress, this issue.

G. S.—See answer to C. L. H.

C. L. H.—Apply through channel as to your standing in examination for Q.M.C. General results not published.

R. E. G. asks: (1) When will the new Small-Arms Firing Regulations be issued and when effective? (2) When will the new Manual of Bayonet Exercise be issued? (3) When will the new Army Regulations, 1912, be issued? Answer: (1) Go into effect Jan. 1, 1914; may not be out before late

spring or summer of 1913. (2) Now in the hands of the printer; ready for distribution in a few weeks. (3) There has been no announcement. Present regulations are being amended from time to time, and these amendments are noted in circulars known as "Changes in Army Regulations."

W. R. W.—The new Infantry equipment referred to has been issued to most of the troops in the Army for over a year. At the time we had a great deal in the Journal about its test by the Provisional Regiment and on the Texas border. The Manual of Infantry equipment is still in the War College, but the officers there promise to send it to the printer in the near future. See page 54 of Uniform Regulations for arms and equipment of officer.

J. W. G. asks: I served in Marinduque Island and Island of Samar, Oct. 1, 1900, to November, 1901, and was in many expeditions and under fire several times, but no one was killed or wounded in any expedition that I was in. Am I entitled to Philippine medal or badge? Answer: You are entitled to a Philippine campaign badge under paragraph d of G.O. 129, War D., 1908, which authorizes badges for soldiers who had "service ashore in the Philippine Islands between Feb. 4, 1899, and July 4, 1902; Department of Mindanao, Feb. 4, 1899, to Dec. 31, 1904; against Pala and his followers, Jolo, P.I., April and May, 1905; against Datu Ali and his followers, Mindanao, P.I., October, 1905; or against hostile Moros on Mount Bud-Dajo, Jolo, P.I., March 1906. The provision that badges are to be issued only to such officers and enlisted men as have actually served in the field against an enemy in an action in which there have been killed or wounded on the side of the troops participating does not apply in the case of the service quoted above from G.O. 129, 1908, but only in the case of other campaigns as recently authorized in G.O. 22, 1913, War D.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, April 17, 1913.

The night of the tenth-eleventh was extremely cold and damp, with quite a fog in the morning. The weather for the rest of the week has been pleasant.

On April 12 there was an Infantry Association dinner in Galveston. Nearly 400 Infantry officers listened to a few good speeches. The 28th Infantry band furnished an excellent musical program. The 18th had present "100 per cent., less the officer of the day," which is the regiment's usual percentage on occasions of the kind. The dinner was served at the Galvez Hotel.

Captain Leonori entertained at a fish dinner last week in Galveston for Colonel Davis and Captain Sheldon. Captain Peyton was the guest of Major and Mrs. Evans, late of this regiment, at the Oleander Country Club. Dinner was prepared for seventeen guests, including General Edwards and his staff. Captain Peyton on the return trip enjoyed a tactical walk from the Texas City junction. Captain Peyton and Lieutenant Lonergan were dinner guests in Galveston last week, the hosts being Mr. and Mrs. Moritz Kopperl.

Many officers are taking an active interest in polo on the aviation field. Among those most frequently seen there are Captains Miller, Peyton, McKie and Morrow, and Lieutenants Hayes, Griswold, Purdon and Lonergan. At the regimental maneuver this morning Captain Leonori commanded four men (pursuant to present orders from the brigade). His company was on guard. Col. C. R. Noyes, attached to the regiment, has been appointed a member of the Infantry examining board at division headquarters, vice Colonel Johnson, relieved.

At the Rogers Oyster Farm there will be a dance to-morrow night in honor of the officers of the regiment. The farm is just across the causeway. The proprietors are to be hosts. We are to do the rest, which will be easy. Colonel Davis is expecting his brother-in-law, Mr. J. S. Hart, of El Paso, for a visit.

Chief Musician Klein, band, has gone to his home in the Coeur-d'Alene district on account of sickness in his family. Lieutenant Lonergan entertained at breakfast at the Galvez Hotel in honor of Lieut. W. L. Patterson, late of the regiment.

Photographs were taken to-day of the 2d Battalion, the regiment and officers of the regiment. To-night there is a problem, the troops marching out at 3 a.m. This morning there was a regimental maneuver. Times are "strenuous." Lieut. E. V. Smith has joined. He was recently appointed and is now on duty with Co. K. On the 11th Colonel Davis, who has been with the regiment for six years, had an anniversary and received the best wishes of all the officers of the regiment. Colonel Dimmick and Mr. Affleck were guests of Colonel Davis. Colonel Davis entertained at supper for Captains Sheldon and Leonori at the Rogers Oyster Farm last week.

On Monday we had a brigade maneuver, a convoy problem, and the troops were out for seven hours. Artillery and Cavalry were attached for the problem. On Tuesday the whole division passed in review before the division commander. All troops and transportation were reviewed and inspected. These bright sunny days are seeing some great sights; so are the country people hereabouts; we are still alive.

Co. L was on provost guard this week for twenty-four hours. Last week Co. D had a tour; the preceding week Co. I took charge.

On April 11 the newly elected officers of the 18th Infantry Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose, were installed, as follows: Chaplain Axton, past dictator; Commissary Sergeant Havlicek, dictator; Corporal Klima, Co. F, vice-dictator; 1st Sergeant Smeltz, prelate; Sergt. Major E. L. Nicholas, secretary; Color Sergeant Mika, treasurer; 1st Sergeant Day, sergeant-at-arms; Sergt. F. N. Sell, Co. L, inner guard; Corporal Brown, Co. L, outer guard; Corporal Hopper, Co. H, Corporal Fisher, Co. M, and Private MacDonald, Co. I, inner guard. The lodge is in a prosperous condition and gaining steadily in membership. Seven men were initiated at the last meeting and the lodge now carries on its rolls 152 members.

The 18th opened the ball league with a victory over the 27th Infantry by a score of 6 runs to 5.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y.H., April 22, 1913.

Col. and Mrs. Allen gave a box party at the Brooklyn Horse Show on Thursday, taking as their guests Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Miss Ethel Allen and Captain Proctor. On the same day Captain Proctor took Capt. and Mrs. McKie and Miss Allen to the the d'asant at the McAlpin Hotel and to dinner at the Martiniere. Lieut. Terry Allen left last week for Fort Myer, Va., leaving after five days' duty there, to join his regiment, the 14th Cavalry, Fort Clark, Texas. Last week Major and Mrs. Hess gave a bridge party to Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer, Capt. and Mrs. Embick, Mrs. Egbert, Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne, Capt. and Mrs. Kerrick and Lieut. and Mrs. Carpenter.

On Tuesday after the Gray-Gomer wedding, a beautiful reception and dance was given to the bride and groom by Mrs. Gomer at the Pouch Mansion, Brooklyn. A course supper was served. The color scheme of red, white and blue was carried out in American beauty roses, corn flowers mingled with sprays of different white flowers. The bridal table as well as the table set for the guests was decorated with candy helmets, sabers, guns and hearts. The Fort Hamilton orchestra furnished the music. Mr. and Mrs. Gray returned Friday after a ten days' stay at the Chalfonte, Atlantic City. The guests from the fort who attended the wedding and reception went in automobiles. They were Capt. and Mrs. McKie, Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Ethel Allen, Miss Winthrop Smith, Captain Proctor, Lieutenants Blackmore, Crawford and MacDill and Mr. Liebert and from Fort Hancock Major Johnston and Lieutenants Gray and Kimball, who were dinner guests at Fort Hamilton.

Mrs. Katherine Feeter, daughter of Col. John V. White, is spending a few days at Fort Hamilton as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Embick. Capt. W. V. Cotchett, recently Military Attaché at Vienna, spent a day on the post last week. On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer entertained at dinner for

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Major and Mrs. Hess, Capt. and Mrs. Embick and Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne. The table had a centerpiece of sweet peas. The club has become quite popular with the ladies recently, as many impromptu tables of auction have been made up. On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Gross gave a dinner to Capt. and Mrs. Embick, Capt. and Mrs. McKie, Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, Miss Ethel Allen and Lieutenant Blackmore. The favors of sweet peas which were given to the ladies were worn later at the dance at the gymnasium. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. Smith had a dinner for Mrs. Egbert, Mrs. Crocker, Capt. and Mrs. Kerriek and Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne. Those attending the post dance were Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer, Capt. and Mrs. Embick, Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne, Mrs. Egbert, Mrs. Crocker, Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Kerriek, Capt. and Mrs. McKie, Lieut. and Mrs. Carpenter, Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Gross, Miss Ethel Allen, Miss Pysier, of Brooklyn, Captain Proctor and Lieutenants Blackmore, Crawford and MacDill.

Many of the guests at the hop went to the dance at Johnson's Shore Road Casino, given by the 122d Company. Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne led the grand march and Mrs. Kilbourne, Mrs. Smith and Miss Piper and Mrs. Carpenter each received a large bunch of carnations. Before the march moving pictures were shown of the last July's target practice of the 122d Company. Capt. and Mrs. Allen, Miss Ethel Allen, Mrs. Crocker, Capt. and Mrs. L. H. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Carpenter, Captain Lambdin and Lieutenant Schwabe.

On Saturday Mrs. McKie and Miss Winthrop Smith, who is now visiting in New York, had lunch at the Hotel Astor with Colonel Lombard and Colonel Edes, of the Massachusetts National Guard, and Lieutenant Kimball of Fort Hancock. On Friday Colonel Allen and Captain Williams were dinner guests of the judges of the horse show of the Riding and Driving Club at the Montauk Club of Brooklyn. Major and Mrs. Hess gave a dinner Saturday for Mrs. Powers, Capt. and Mrs. Kerriek, Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Gross and Dr. Thode. Miss Marie Williams, the small daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Williams, took some of her friends to the Brooklyn Horse Show on Friday to see the pony class.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., April 14, 1913.

With the numerous arrivals in the past week, the post is rapidly filling up and the quarters question is becoming a serious one. Capt. M. A. Elliott, jr., arrived April 4, and was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Bowen for a few days until he could occupy his house, where Lieutenant Fuller lived formerly. Lieutenant Fuller now has the house of Lieutenant Stilwell, who is living at the club. Mrs. Lewis motored up to the city the morning of April 6 to be the guest of Mrs. Merriman until the Major could join her. Capt. and Mrs. Kinnison entertained at dinner April 2 for Col. and Mrs. Bowen and Major and Mrs. Grant.

The evening of April 3 a party of young people from the post motored over to Pacific Grove to be the guests of Mr. Jack Pryor at a very jolly party, where the evening's fun was furnished by the "stunts" performed by the different people as their fagots burned. In the party from the post were Misses Grant and Bowen and Lieutenants Vestal, Gillem and Boyd. Mrs. Bush and the Misses Boyd, aunt and sisters of Lieutenant Boyd, were visitors at Del Monte over last week-end. Saturday Lieutenant Boyd gave a dinner at the hotel in their honor, having to meet them Misses Mary and Dorothy Grant, Miss Bowen and Lieutenants Vestal, Gillem and Wall. Sunday Major and Mrs. Grant gave a picnic supper at Moss Beach, the party from the post driving out in the school bus and buckboard, and including Capt. and Mrs. Fuqua, Mrs. and Mrs. Wright, Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey, Misses Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant, Mrs. Bush, Misses Boyd, Miss Bowen and Lieutenants Hooper, Phelps, Vestal, Boyd and Mr. Jack Pryor.

Miss Mary Wrenn, the daughter of the late Major W. C. Wrenn, and her aunt, Miss Bonnell, were also at Del Monte the week-end of April 5, and during their stay were much entertained by friends in the regiment. Lieut. and Mrs. Bonsteel were their hosts April 6 at dinner and later in the evening Capt. and Mrs. Knabenshue gave a little musicale in their honor for Lieut. and Mrs. Nalle, Dr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth, Mrs. Waters, Lieutenants Taylor and Hooper and Mr. James. Monday Miss Bonnell and Miss Wrenn lunched with Mrs. Humphrey, playing bridge later at Mrs. Fuqua's house; Capt. and Mrs. Wright were their hosts for dinner and Tuesday morning they left for Mrs. Wrenn's present home in Hollywood.

Mrs. Walker, with little Miss Natalie Haines Walker, returned to the post last week and is living in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Gibson. Lieut. and Mrs. Wainwright are receiving the congratulations of the post on the arrival of a little son, J. M., jr., in their household. Mrs. J. T. Nance, wife of Major Nance, retired, has taken a cottage in Pacific Grove for the month of April and has as her guest for a couple of weeks, Miss Fieldhouse. Major E. A. Dean, M.D., reached the post April 11, and Major Lewis left the same evening for San Francisco. Lieutenants Haverkamp and Rhinehardt, who have been playing on the 1st Cavalry polo team at Coronado, joined their squadron here a few days ago. With the arrival of Capt. Edwin Bell, April 12, all fifteen captains are present with the regiment for duty. To the knowledge of the older officers of the regiment, such a thing has never been known before in the history of the Army. Lieutenant Rockwood reported for duty on the 12th.

On the afternoon of April 11 Mrs. Pullman gave a very jolly party at her home. On each table were pictures to represent the names of books, songs and advertisements and the ladies progressed, the one having the most correct at the end of the afternoon, winning. Mrs. Bonsteel proved the most brilliant lady present and Miss Bowen won the second prize, while Miss Fieldhouse received a dainty guest prize. The other ladies were Mesdames Bowen, Holley, Offley, Roscoe, McFeeley, Wright, I. A. Smith, Doyle, Jordan, Hoop, Rivet, Briscoe, Nance, A. T. Smith, Benteen, Wickham, Remington and Miss Grant.

In honor of Mrs. Grant's birthday, Tuesday, the Misses Grant gave a little dinner, having as guests for their mother, Capt. James M. Wright and Capt. and Mrs. Fuqua. April 9 Major Hall was host at a stag dinner for Major Hughes and Captains Moseley, Whitman, Kinnison and McFeeley. Last Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Wickham entertained at dinner at their home, having as their guests Capt. and Mrs. Fuqua and Lieut. and Mrs. Bonsteel.

At a meeting of the ladies of the post as Miss Bowen's guests, the afternoon of April 4, the Thursday Afternoon Reading Club was organized, with Chaplain Webb as its president and Miss Bowen as secretary. "Hamlet" has been taken up to begin with and will be followed by more of Shakespeare's works. Those present at the first meeting were Mesdames Doyle, Kinnison, Pick, Webb, Wright, Humphrey and McFeeley, and Chaplain Webb.

The hop last Friday was the usual jolly affair, several of

the townspeople and visitors from Del Monte coming over. Supper was served under the supervision of Mesdames Wright and Fuqua. Mrs. Webb is visiting in Merced and expects to be gone a week. Mrs. Nalle, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Taylor, for several weeks left for her home in the East a day or two ago. Mrs. Hall returned to the post last Friday, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Jack, who has been quite ill since her arrival. Major L. S. Sorley joined the regiment on April 13, and is staying at the Monterey Hotel until his quarters are ready for him.

April 12 was a gala day in the history of the enlisted men. In the morning the first field day was held and proved very successful, considering the disadvantages of the field. The relay and "spud" races were the most exciting events of the morning, with the high jump not far behind. The post turned out en masse to cheer their several favorites on to victory, and the band played during the waits between events. In the evening, the Chaplain gave a minstrel show at Assembly Hall. The crowds that have turned out for the vaudeville from San Francisco have been large, but the one Saturday night is only equalled by the prizefight crowds. The songs and jokes were all good and made great hits. The ball games lately have also been calling forth good crowds. Sunday before last Santa Cruz came over and were defeated in the prettiest game yet seen here. The score was 2-2 until the last half of the ninth, when a timely hit and clever base running gave us the winning run.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., April 17, 1913.

Capt. Henry T. Mayo, who returned to the station on Tuesday, is preparing to leave again on Wednesday next for the National Capital, having been appointed Aid for Personnel by Secretary Daniels. Mrs. Mayo and her mother, Mrs. Wing, will accompany him. Congratulations upon Captain Mayo's new assignment are intermingled with regrets of the coming departure of the family, who have been most popular. Tonight they will be honored guests at a dinner to be given by Civil Engr. and Mrs. George H. McKay; to-morrow night Captain Mayo will be tendered a banquet by the citizens of Vallejo. Saturday Paymr. and Mrs. Ervin A. McMillan will make them the incentives for a dinner, Sunday night will be marked by the dinner to be tendered them by Surg. and Mrs. Henry E. Odell, while on Tuesday Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett will entertain at dinner in their honor, the officers of the yard later giving Captain Mayo a smoker in the administration building. On Friday they will lunch with friends in Berkeley, while on Saturday Captain Mayo will be the guest of the workmen of the yard at luncheon, the co-operative restaurant which is now being conducted at the station having been started largely through his recommendations.

Considerable entertaining has been done in honor of Med. Dir. and Mrs. Manley F. Gates, who arrived here last month for station at the naval hospital. On Thursday last Surg. and Mrs. Henry E. Odell made them the complimented guests at a dinner, when the other guests were Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Mrs. Mary Turner, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Lindsay C. White, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Joseph A. Biello and P.A. Surg. Howson W. Cole, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Biello have left for New York, where the Doctor will join the Delaware for duty. Lieut. John Potts, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Potts have returned from San Antonio, where they spent a few weeks as the guest of friends. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens left the yard Monday for San Francisco, whence they sail on the transport of May 5 for Hawaii for station.

Mrs. Stacy Potts, at her home in Vallejo, on Thursday entertained a dozen friends at bridge. The score-cards were postal-cards from Bruges (bridges), the capital of West Flanders, Belgium. The clever idea was further carried out with the prizes—pictures of famous bridges of Venice—which were won by Mrs. Carl Gamburg-Andersen, Mrs. William H. Standley and Mrs. Henry E. Odell. Mrs. Joseph Eyffe has been entertaining her aunt, Mrs. Alfred T. Bacon, of New Haven, for a week or two. Later she will have as her guest her sister-in-law, also from the East. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John R. Brady have left for the Puget Sound Navy Yard after a stay of a week in Vallejo. Asst. Paymr. John A. Harman arrived this week at Mare Island for duty, aboard the Jupiter. Lieut. Ernest A. Brooks, formerly attached to the receiving ship, is now acting as commanding officer of the Jupiter, but will be relieved shortly by Lieut. Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves, from the Tiburon coaling station, who appeared recently before an examining board to test his physical fitness for sea duty. Lieutenant Brooks is the executive navigator of the Jupiter.

Mrs. Henry M. Gleason gave a luncheon on Sunday in honor of Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, and for Mrs. Wing, Mrs. Mark St. Clair Ellis and Mrs. Eugene C. Tobey. Capt. and Mrs. Douglas C. McDougal spent a few days here last week, en route from Honolulu to Washington, D.C. and were the guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Mary McDougal, at the light-house. They visited the yard on their way out to Honolulu brief. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Kempf are receiving the congratulations of their friends on the advent of a little son, born in San Francisco last week. This is the second baby in the Kempf household, the elder being a daughter, Mrs. Littleton W. T. Waller left on Monday for Southern California, to spend a fortnight. Colonel Waller was detained here until a few days later.

Major and Mrs. John T. Myers arrived at the yard from Washington last night and are now guests of Mrs. Myers's mother, Mrs. Emily Cutts. Major Myers will sail on the next steamer for Honolulu, while Mrs. Myers will remain over until the May 5 transport. The naval transport Buffalo arrived in San Francisco Bay on Wednesday, bringing a number of short term men from the South Dakota, who were immediately transferred to the receiving ship Cleveland. Lieut. Roy D. Geier, U.S.M.C., who came North on her, reported at the yard to-day.

A letter from the Bureau of Yards and Docks announces that, in accordance with the order of Secretary Daniels, preparations are being made to resume dredging operations and to that end a consultation will be held with the Army engineers at an early date. The appropriation of \$114,000, still unexpended, will be sufficient to carry on the work up to the first of the fiscal year, 1914, by which time it is expected that an additional appropriation of \$500,000 will be secured. The old transport Grant, which was converted into a dredger, called the Chinook, at Mare Island several years ago, will be brought down here from the Columbia River if it is not too large to handle the work. Or if it is steps will be taken immediately toward awarding a contract for construction of a dredger, as there is an appropriation of \$250,000 available for this purpose.

The officials of the Lightship Service have commended Mare Island for the excellent work done in the overhauling of the Lightship No. 70, as well as the fact that the cost was well within the estimate.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

Coronado Beach, Cal., April 16, 1913.

Lieut. Robert L. Thormley, who has been aid on the staff of Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, left on Friday to join his wife in the East. The U.S.S. Colorado arrived last week with Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, who has just been relieved of the command of the Pacific Fleet by Rear Admiral Cowles. Admiral Southerland has joined his wife and daughter at the Hotel del Coronado. They will leave shortly for Washington. Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, of the Mare Island Navy Yard, are guests of Mrs. R. S. Douglas at her cottage at Coronado Beach.

Mrs. Thomas Washington, her mother and Mrs. Frederick Traut left on Saturday for a trip through Southern California. Mrs. Washington will return shortly to join her husband, Captain Washington, of the U.S.S. Denver, now on her way to this port. Mrs. Traut will go on to San Francisco, to remain until the return of the U.S.S. California.

The U.S.T.B. Paul Jones sailed on Saturday for Guaymas. She will return this week with the bodies of the two men who died recently on the U.S.S. California.

On Wednesday the management of the Hotel del Coronado gave a large dinner in honor of the officers of the U.S.S. Colorado now anchored in San Diego Harbor. After dinner dancing was indulged in. Mrs. Wallace S. Lind is expected

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this week to join her husband, Ensign Lind, of the U.S.T.B. Stewart. She has taken a cottage for a few months while the ship is here. Capt. Thomas A. Symington entertained at dinner on board the U.S.T.B. Truxtun on Monday for Mrs. R. S. Douglas, Ensign and Mrs. J. B. Oldendorf, Miss Martha Kneeder and Ensign Harold T. Smith. After dinner the party attended the circus in San Diego.

Mrs. George G. Selbels and family have taken a cottage on the beach to await the arrival of the U.S.S. California. The U.S.S. Maryland began target practice off Coronado Islands April 16. The U.S.S. Colorado, after bore sighting, will join her on Thursday.

Mrs. William W. Gilmer, wife of Captain Gilmer, of the U.S.S. Colorado, arrived last week and is at the Hotel del Coronado.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 14, 1913.

Mrs. Jenkins, wife of Lieut. John L. Jenkins, 9th Inf., has arrived in San Antonio to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Darragh, of Dignowity Hill, from her husband's station at Fort Sill, Okla. Lieutenant Jenkins has been in Georgia taking an examination for promotion and will later join Mrs. Jenkins at Mr. and Mrs. Darragh's home en route to his station. Capt. John W. Craig, Cavalry, inspector of Constabulary at Manila, is enjoying a four months' leave, and has arrived in San Antonio from the Islands. Mrs. Craig, née Lowe, of the Alamo city, and their two beautiful young daughters came over last August and have been visiting relatives in California and Texas, awaiting the arrival of Captain Craig. Lieut. Col. Charles G. Starr, retired, and Mrs. Starr have been spending the winter in San Antonio, at the Menger.

Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Lewis, adjutant general of this department, left here on Saturday for the Army and Navy Hot Springs for treatment. Capt. William T. Merry, formerly 9th Inf., on a tour of inspection of military colleges, arrived in San Antonio April 10, and the inspection of the military academies around San Antonio will keep him here a week or more.

Col. Augustus P. Blockson, recently promoted to commander, 3d Cav., has reached San Antonio and on the 11th, Friday last, assumed regimental command at Fort Sam Houston. Major Alonzo Gray, inspector general of the Southern Department, has been conducting an inspecting tour at Fort Sam Houston for the past week and more.

Capt. Thomas W. Hollyday, 3d Field Art., and Mrs. Hollyday has returned from Paris, France, and are at home in the Artillery garrison at Fort Sam Houston. Mrs. Hollyday was the daughter of Hon. and Mrs. Reagan Houston, of San Antonio. Another belle of the Alamo city now living at the Army post is the wife of Lieut. Col. Harris L. Roberts, 2d Inf. Col. Gonzales S. Bingham, chief Q.M. of the Southern Department, Mrs. and Miss Dorothy Bingham are getting settled in the quarters, No. 9, lower garrison. Social generally is extending a cordial welcome to Mrs. Bingham and Miss Dorothy. Mrs. John L. Bullis has received news that her daughter, Miss Octavia, is ill with measles at a convent school in Washington, D.C.

The 1st Squadron of the 3d Cavalry, composed of Troops A, B, C and D and the regimental Machine-gun Platoon, leave this week for the target range at Leon Springs for annual rifle and pistol practice. The target season for Fort Sam Houston will extend over five weeks. Major Sedgwick Rice, 3d Cav., will command the practicing squadron.

Polo players throughout the Service will regret to hear of the death in New York city on April 9 of Harry Tappan, of San Antonio, Texas. The Tappan polo pony ranch is near West End, San Antonio, and was visited by all Army polo players.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 15, 1913.

Mrs. Treat, wife of Colonel Treat, 3d Art., entertained at luncheon for all the young ladies of the garrison on Thursday. Present: Miss Bliss, Miss Scott, Miss Mary Scott, Miss Bingham, the Misses Olive and Alice Gray, Miss Eastman, Miss Kathleen Scott and Miss Carleton. Miss Reeves entertained at dinner Friday evening for Miss Bliss, Miss Gray, Colonel Blockson, Captain Foy and Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd. The same evening Mrs. John Preston gave a buffet supper for about twenty of the young people from the post and town. Saturday afternoon the ladies of the 3d Cavalry were hostesses at a farewell reception for Mrs. Scott, wife of General Scott, who leaves Tuesday for their new station at Fort Bliss. The reception was held at the quarters of Colonel Carleton and all the ladies in the post called, and Mrs. Rice and Mrs. Thayer served delicious refreshments. Mrs. Richardson entertained at dinner Tuesday. Mrs. Muir entertained the 22d Infantry Bridge Club on Monday evening. Lieutenant Muir is here on ten days' leave from Texas City. General Parker is occupying quarters No. 8 in the lower post, and expects Mrs. Parker to join him soon.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, April 19, 1913.

Capt. Dorsey Cullen, 2d Cav., returned this week from Morenci, Ariz., where he went to inspect the Arizona National Guard. Capt. James M. Burroughs, 2d Cav., left the post the first of the week for Marfa, Texas, with his troop, where he will be stationed for some time. Mrs. Alexander H. Davidson and son, C. R. Key, are guests of Mrs. James M. Burroughs at the post.

Second Lieut. Alexander Jones, 13th Cav., has been relieved from duty at Fort Riley, and will join his regiment at this point, his troop being on duty at Clint, Texas, a few miles from El Paso. Capt. and Mrs. James M. Burroughs entertained last week with a supper, complimentary to their guests, Mrs. Alexander H. Davidson and son, C. R. Key. The guests included Gen. and Mrs. E. Z. Steever, Col. and Mrs. Robert D. Read, Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, Major and Mrs. W. C. Davidson, Major and Mrs. John S. Winn, Mrs. Robert D. Walsh, Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Davidson, Mrs. Henry May, Mrs. Edna May Sinks, Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Fenton, Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Barry, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert McC. Beck, jr., Mrs. W. F. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Waters Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Andreas, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Finley, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Williams, Misses Olive Davis, E. H. McCreary, Katherine and Helen Winn, Harriet and Margaret Bryan, Eileen Hogue, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Millican, Lieut. John C. Prince, Otto E. Schultz, John W. Sherwood, Francis R. Hunter, Lohman, Pickett, Thompson, Messrs. Gunther Lessing, Robert Martin, Hugh McLean.

Mrs. Charles N. Barney, wife of Major Barney, recruiting officer, entertained the Fort Bliss Bridge Club this week at her apartments in El Paso. Punch was served, and at the conclusion of the game a salad course followed. The club prize, a Japanese dish in a wicker frame, was won by Mrs. Charles G. Harvey and the guest prize, a Dutch silver bonbon spoon, was won by Mrs. W. E. Mix. In addition to the club members present, who were all wives of Army officers, guests from the city were invited. Present: Mesdames E. Z. Steever, Robert D. Read, Marion P. Rayson, Charles G. Harvey, Charles W. Fenton, J. K. Brown, Stephen M. Kochersperger, Robert

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Advices this week from Washington are to the effect that work on the enlargement of this post will be begun as soon after July 1 as possible. Work began this week on the enlargement of the hospital, and next week bids for the drilling of three additional wells will be let. The new wells are to be put on the ground occupied by the battery of Artillery while in camp last year.

Mrs. James M. Burroughs and guests, Mrs. Alexander H. Davidson and son, C. R. Key, motored to Las Cruces, N.M., the first of the week to spend a few days as the guests of Mrs. Julia R. Lohman.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 21, 1913.

Mrs. G. D. Moore was hostess Friday at a charming luncheon, when her guests included Mrs. J. E. Stephens, Mrs. Preston Brewer, Mrs. Robert Whitfield, Mrs. R. I. Reese, Mrs. M. L. Walker, Mrs. Harry A. Smith, Mrs. Omberg, Mrs. W. C. Babcock and Mrs. French, of Fort Crook, Neb. George W. Stuart returned Monday from a visit with her husband, Captain Stuart, 7th Inf., at Galveston, Texas. Among the Army ladies who attended the luncheon given by Miss Sybil Harvey, Monday, at her home in the city, in honor of Mrs. Frederick Anderson, of Rome, Ga., were Mrs. William Wallace, Mrs. George E. Kumpke and Mrs. Henry Gibbins.

On Friday afternoon Mrs. Harry Smith gave a charming bridge party for Mrs. Daniel Cornman, Mrs. Guy G. Bailey, Mrs. E. B. Fuller, Mrs. Rhea Jackson, Mrs. P. T. Hayne, Jr., Mrs. Walton, Mrs. W. P. Screws, Mrs. J. E. Stephens, Mrs. W. K. Naylor, Mrs. W. N. Bishop, Mrs. Read, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. M. A. Kent and Mrs. J. R. Lindsay. Mrs. Edward Calvert and little daughter, Martha, left Wednesday morning to join Captain Calvert at Fort Douglas, Ariz.

Mrs. H. J. S. Seelye, of Kansas City, who is in Washington, D.C., attending the D.A.R. Congress, spent Sunday with her nephew, Mdsn. Nathaniel Pigman, at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. Lieuts. G. M. Lee, A. H. Jones and Leland Wadsworth, Jr., came Wednesday to take their examinations for promotion. Mrs. R. W. Wood attended the performances of grand opera in Kansas City, Mo., during the week. Mrs. Milo C. Corey and little daughter, Betty Lou, arrived Wednesday evening from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and will be guests of Mrs. Corey's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Lange, sr., on the north esplanade, during Captain Corey's absence at Galveston, Texas. Mrs. W. N. Hughes is now a guest at the Hotel Galvez, Galveston, Texas.

Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller entertained charmingly at bridge Thursday evening for Mrs. Daniel Cornman, Mrs. M. B. O'Connell, of Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Partello, Mrs. W. C. Babcock, Mrs. Hodges, Mrs. J. E. Stephens, Mrs. C. M. Condon, Mrs. Wallace B. Scales, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. E. L. King, Mrs. Guy G. Bailey, Mrs. M. J. Walker, Mrs. Harry A. Smith, Mrs. Preston Brown and Mrs. Ansley. The many friends of Mrs. Koch, who has been seriously ill for several weeks, will be pleased to learn that she has been able to leave the hospital and is now at the home of her parents, Major and Mrs. McClure. Lieut. Harry L. Jordan, 20th Inf., will arrive this week for duty at the U.S. Military Prison, Gen. Wilder S. Metcalf and Lieutenant Colonel Ayers made the semi-annual inspection of Co. A, 1st Regiment, Kansas National Guard, at Garnett, Kas., on Friday. They report the company as being in excellent condition.

Friday evening, April 25, Lieut. Comdr. Hayne Ellis, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ellis and Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Long will entertain with a musicale at Corinthian Hall, Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Ellis and Mrs. Long will also entertain with an afternoon musicale on Thursday. Lieut. W. M. Modisette, 15th Cav., came Friday for duty with Troop E. The Rev. H. Percy Silver, of Topeka, Kas., was the guest Sunday of Col. and Mrs. E. B. Fuller. In the evening Reverend Silver spoke at the service at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Mrs. Paul T. Hayne, Jr., gave a delightful bridge party Friday in honor of Mrs. M. B. McConnell, of Washington, D.C., and Mrs. Ansley, of South Carolina. Those who enjoyed Mrs. Hayne's hospitality were Mesdames Daniel Cornman, Ezra B. Fuller, J. C. Langdon, Wallace B. Scales, G. G. Bailey, J. E. Stephens, F. L. Case, W. C. Babcock, C. M. Condon, Todd, W. N. McCornack, Mann and Fuller. Mrs. Babcock, wife of the international secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in Mexico, with three children, arrived from the City of Mexico early in the week and is the guest of Mrs. H. W. Chacey.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 23, 1913.

The baseball season opened here last Saturday, Colonel Haynes throwing the first ball in a most sportsmanlike manner and being loudly applauded. The band played through the whole afternoon, and large numbers of ladies and officers witnessed the two games, the first being won by the 35th Company from the 69th Company, the second by the 169th Company from the 168th.

Capt. and Mrs. Albert I. Rhoades have the Captain's sister, Mrs. J. E. Powers, of Bristol, Conn., visiting them. In her sister-in-law's honor Mrs. Rhoades gave a series of bridge parties; on Tuesday the guests were Mesdames Whaley, Schraeder, Martin, Hanna, Kieffer, Widdfield, Jenkins, Gallup, Marshall, Smart, Barnes, Wilson, Pettus, Totten, Sunderland, Knight, Farnival, Coleman, Tatterson. While the prizes, which were place-cards, were won by Mrs. Perry M. Gallup, Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, Mrs. Pierre V. Kieffer, Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Tatterson. Those who came in for refreshments were Mesdames Carter, Borden, Mathews and McKenny. Mrs. Coleman poured tea and Mrs. Hanna served punch. On the same day Mrs. William M. Smart gave a beautiful luncheon as a farewell party to Mrs. Frederick P. Reynolds, other guests being Mesdames Pence, Marshall, Whaley, Widdfield, Jewell, Ridge and R. O. Edwards. Mrs. Beard and Mrs. Watson, of Baltimore, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Guy A. Mix.

Thursday afternoon Mrs. Robert Vose was hostess at an auction bridge party for Mesdames Marshall, Hanna, Morse, Sunderland, Pearson, Stuart, Reynolds, Farnival, Williams, Wilson, Martin, Knight, Schraeder, Buck, Gearhart, McNeill and Coleman. The prize-winners were Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, Mrs. Frederick L. Buck, Mrs. Thomas F. McNeill and Mrs. Farnival. Mrs. Archibald H. Sunderland served an ice and Mrs. Knight served punch. Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Rhoades entertained at bridge for Mesdames Kimberly, Buck, Pence, Vose, Jenks, Brabson, McNeill, Williams, Lacher, Bradley, Merritt, Morse, Holcombe, Gearhart, Horowitz, Stuart, Pearson, Smith, Brown and Miss Corbin. Prizes were won by Mrs. William P. Pence, Mrs. J. R. Brabson, Mrs. Nathan

Horowitz, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Bradley. Mrs. Pence served an ice, Mrs. Morse poured tea and Mrs. Horowitz served punch.

Capt. and Mrs. Quinn Gray entertained at dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Harry L. Morse, Mrs. Edmund Edwards, Mrs. Tupper, Lieutenants Osborn, Washington and Lieut. and Mrs. Edward A. Brown. Friday afternoon Mrs. Robert Vose entertained at bridge for Mesdames Pence, Reynolds, R. O. Edwards, Gallup, Pettus, Maynard, Tatterson, C. L. Williams, Kieffer, Carson, Powers, Rhoades, Pirie and Misses Moore, Dorsey and Doane. Prizes were won by Mrs. Kieffer, Mrs. Tatterson, Mrs. Gallup and Miss Doane. Mrs. Martin served an ice and Mrs. Robert O. Edwards served punch.

The brilliant reception given Saturday evening by Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes was attended by all on the post. The house had been beautifully decorated. Mrs. Haynes was assisted by Mrs. George A. Wildrick, Mrs. John A. Hotz, Mrs. Allen Kimberly and Mrs. Guy L. Mix. Friday Major and Mrs. William Perry Pence entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Sunderland, Capt. and Mrs. Harry L. Morse, Lieut. and Mrs. Andrew J. Stuart, Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Kimberly, Lieut. and Mrs. John C. Hotz. The same evening Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Maynard gave a dinner at the Chamberlin for Miss Dorsey, Lieut. and Mrs. Guy L. Gearhart and Lieut. Alden G. Strong.

Capt. and Mrs. Frederick L. Buck gave a club supper Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Archibald L. Sunderland, Lieut. and Mrs. Guy L. Gearhart, Miss Reppenhagen, Lieutenants Ottosen and Washington. Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Mulliken, of Washington, were week-end guests of Major and Mrs. Henry Pettus. In their honor Mrs. Pettus entertained at dinner on Saturday, other guests being Major and Mrs. Alston Hamilton, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. E. I. McKenny. On Wednesday Chaplain and Mrs. William R. Scott entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Frederick Reynolds, Major and Mrs. Henry Pettus, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter.

Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Kimberly have returned from New York, where they went to participate in the Dunn-Krackowicz wedding. Mrs. Pierre V. Kieffer was hostess at an auction bridge party on Monday afternoon for Mesdames Bradley, Marshall, R. O. Edwards, Smart, Martin, Hanna, Reynolds, Gallup, Buck, Pirie, Holcombe, Wilson, Brown, Tatterson, Vose, Knight, McNeill, Horowitz, Schraeder, Morse, Maynard and Gearhart. Prizes were won by Mrs. Frederick L. Buck, Mrs. Edward A. Brown, Mrs. Schraeder and Mrs. Bradley. Those coming in for tea were Mrs. James M. Williams, Misses Holt, Clark, Reppenhagen and Mrs. Strauss.

Mrs. William P. Pence has gone to Washington for a ten days' visit to her brother, Surg. Arthur W. Dunbar, U.S.N. Mrs. Guy A. Mix has returned from a most enjoyable visit with Bessie Kimberly, in Norfolk, Va. Major and Mrs. James M. Williams entertained at dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell, Comdr. and Mrs. Costa, Miss Holt, Miss Clark, Lieutenants Wingate and Armstrong. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Albert L. Rhoades entertained at bridge for Mesdames Wildrick, Hotz, Maynard, Pirie, Edwards, Smith and Misses Barry, Ducie, Moore and Hall. Prizes were won by Miss Hall and Mrs. Wildrick. Mrs. Wildrick served an ice, Mrs. Hotz served punch and Miss Ann Brown Kimberly poured tea. All the visiting young ladies and second lieutenants on the post came in for refreshments.

Saturday Mrs. Kimberly was hostess at a bridge luncheon in honor of Mrs. Allen Kimberly, and for Mesdames Wildrick, Hotz, Mix, Knight, Reynolds, Knox, Gray, Carter and Jewell. Prizes were won by Mrs. Hotz and Mrs. Knight. Lieut. Walter C. Dunn and his bride are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Kimberly. Mrs. Ira A. Haynes was called to Chicago to-day by the sudden death of her aunt. Mrs. Frederick Reynolds left Saturday for Washington.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., April 20, 1913.

A game of football, in April, seems out of place, but such is the order of the day, and judging from the racket and big crowd the game must be an exciting one. For a week past the officers have been playing tennis, something unheard of in other seasons, and to-morrow Mrs. Sanford Wadhams, Miss Mitchell, Lieutenants Jacobs and Castle will begin a series of games.

Lieut. and Mrs. Andrew D. Chaffin have returned from a visit of some weeks in Chicago. Lieut. Walter B. Robb is again with his company. He had been in the flood districts of Ohio. Major S. H. Wadhams, who has followed the flood and distress from Columbus to Memphis, as yet cannot return to Fort Porter, as the floods have not only brought desolation and almost starvation to the homeless, but much sickness now prevails in that section.

Buffalo's street railroad strike caused less inconvenience to the officers and families and soldiers than one would expect, owing to the consideration of Colonel Truitt, who allowed all the transportation possible to be used.

Mrs. Hector Lane entertained at bridge this week. Lieut. Fred P. Jacobs gave a delightful dinner for Mrs. Hector Lane, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin O. Saunders, Mrs. Sanford Wadhams, Lieut. and Mrs. Castle, Lieutenants Robb, Fletcher and Pell and Miss Rengel. Bridge followed the dinner.

On Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffin entertained Mrs. Wadhams, Mrs. Stevenson and Lieutenant Jacobs at dinner and cards. Mrs. Mitchell was hostess for her card club on Saturday, one of the members of the club is Mrs. Charles Rohls (Anna Katherine Green), writer of detective stories. Capt. and Mrs. Albert C. Dalton gave a happy Sunday supper for their house guest, Mrs. Stevenson, who will be with them until May. Lieut. H. H. Fletcher is here, transferring from the 12th Infantry. Mrs. Fletcher and little one will come after Lieutenant Fletcher's household goods arrive from Monterey, Cal.

Lieutenant Moody, recently appointed from civil life, is the latest arrival at Fort Porter. Mrs. Charles W. Mason, jr., is in New York visiting her mother. Lieutenant Mason is still in charge of the recruiting station in Buffalo. Capt. Harold L. Jackson, who will relieve him, has many friends in the city, as he was stationed here with the 1st Infantry some years ago. Major Monroe McFarland is detailed to inspect the 74th and the 65th Regiments. Major McFarland delivered an interesting lecture on the Balkan states on Saturday at the Children's Hospital, the proceeds going to that institution.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, April 19, 1913.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harry L. Jordan entertained a few of their friends at dinner both Friday and Saturday in anticipation of their departure shortly for their new post. The guests on Friday were Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Keyes, recently home from the coast; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Keyser, Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Exton, General McClellan, Mrs. Exton's father; Mrs. Perkins, Capt. Frederic G. Kellond and Mrs. Cory, mother of Mrs. Jordan. Those entertained on Saturday were Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Graham, Miss Cartwright, Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Johnson, Mrs. Hill, Miss Eleanor Stewart, Mrs. Cory, Lieuts. Frederick R. Palmer and Hugo D. Schultz.

A delightful bridge tea was given by Mrs. W. B. Wallace for four tables of the Army ladies to meet her guest, Mrs. R. L. Edwards, of Salmon City, Idaho. At the tea which followed the game Mrs. W. B. Graham and Miss Cartwright assisted the hostess. Brig. Gen. John McClellan, U.S.A., retired, who is the guest of his son and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Exton, at Fort Douglas, was the guest of honor last evening at a delightful bridge party given by Capt. and Mrs. George H. Estes for sixteen of the married people of the garrison. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. W. B. Graham and Miss Cartwright.

Mrs. Exton was hostess at the last meeting of the Auction Bridge Club, when Lieut. and Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. C. O. Smith and the hostess were the prize-winners. Lieutenant Jordan substituting for one of the ladies. Mrs. Perkins entertained at a little dinner, with an Orpheum party following, last Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Johnson and Mrs. Hill, Lieut. and Mrs. Harry L. Jordan leave within a week for

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their new station at Fort Leavenworth, where Mr. Jordan will be on duty connected with the prison.

Mrs. A. O. Seaman and her small son leave shortly for St. Louis, to visit relatives for the next month or so. Capt. and Mrs. Clark R. Elliott will be here shortly for a visit with their cousin, Miss Nelle Henderson. Mrs. Robert N. Campbell is here with her two little ones, visiting her mother, Mrs. Cheesman, at the Cheesman country place. News of the death of Lieutenant Hartie's mother has been sent to his friends here. He is at his home in Hagerstown, Md.

Col. Frederick Perkins will return on Sunday, April 20, from a tour of inspection of the National Guard of Arizona. Mr. and Mrs. William Vier, jr., have gone to Washington, D.C., for a visit with Capt. and Mrs. Frank T. Hines (Nellie Vier). A number of the Army folk, including Major and Mrs. Uline, Capt. and Mrs. Seaman, Major Manley and Lieut. and Mrs. Drysdale, were guests at a dinner at the Alta Club Friday preceding the hop.

Mrs. Willis Uline and Mrs. A. O. Seaman were guests at a tea given at the Hotel Utah on Thursday for Mrs. Alfred Bersbach, of Chicago.

FORT GEORGE WRIGHT.

Spokane, Wash., April 16, 1913.

Major Benjamin J. Edger, jr., M.C., arrived April 4 to relieve Major Dean, M.C., who left for California April 6. Col. and Mrs. Nichols entertained at a formal dinner Monday in honor of Miss Sloan. Lieutenant Burnett, 17th Inf., visited Capt. and Mrs. B. H. Pope the past week.

Major Sorley and Mrs. Sorley and children leave for the Presidio of Monterey April 10. Every one regrets their going, but Major Sorley's promotion makes the change necessary. Mrs. Jepson entertained at a large bridge party Saturday evening. Mrs. Pope entertained on Monday afternoon and Mrs. Burdick received on Friday evening. Lieut. Frank B. Kobes, adjutant, left Tuesday for a two months' leave. Lieutenant Phillips joined this regiment April 5. Mrs. Koehler, wife of Lieut. George R. Koehler, has been giving a series of beautiful functions the past ten days, including bridge parties, dinners and teas, to which the different officers and their wives, also several friends from Spokane have been entertained.

A number of the post ladies have been invited to play bridge on April 17 in honor of Mrs. Hasson, wife of Lieutenant Hasson, at the residence of Mrs. Gerhard L. Luhn, in Spokane.

The post club will meet with Mrs. George A. Herbst April 16. Tennis is occupying the leisure hours of a number of officers. Miss Sloan, sister of Mrs. Mitchell, who has been visiting here for ten days, has returned to her home after being much entertained.

The 1st Battalion will leave May 1 for a thirty days' practice march. Baseball is being played by contesting teams from the 1st and 3d Battalions with great enthusiasm. Soccer football will be played on the parade grounds next Sunday afternoon. This game is seldom played in the United States, although it is popular in Canada.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., April 19, 1913.

We all rejoice to see the robins and blue birds, the leaves bursting forth, the grass growing, the violets blooming and many other things after being housed in for so many months. The few remaining occupants of Fort Crook are busy in their flower gardens and doing everything to keep the place looking as well as possible.

Mrs. Nesbitt, Mrs. Van Dyne, Mrs. Switzer, Dorothy and Laura Switzer went to the Brandeis on April 12 to see "Hanky Panky."

The Bellevue College ball team have been playing some interesting games on the diamond at Fort Crook.

Mrs. Weeks and her two small daughters, Helen and Jane, left on April 15 for Lyons, N.Y., to visit Mrs. Sweeting, mother of Mrs. Weeks. Frederick Van Dyne has been quite ill the past week with a cold and an acute bilious attack.

Mrs. Nesbitt and Mrs. Van Dyne celebrated their wedding anniversary on April 18 by going to see the Divine Sarah in "Phedre" and enjoying a dinner at the Loyal Ararath. Mrs. Scott will leave in a day or two for Kansas City to visit her son, George, for a couple of weeks.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., April 21, 1913.

A progressive dinner was given Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Chandler, Capt. and Mrs. Rockenbach, Capt. and Mrs. Amos, Lieut. and Mrs. Laursen, Lieut. and Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Deals, of Chicago, Miss Frances Lockett, Lieutenants Timmins, Robinson, Flynn and Eltinge. Lieut. McDonnell, recently appointed from civil life, has reported, and has been assigned to Troop A. Mrs. Brown, of New York, is visiting her niece, Mrs. Rockwell.

The 11th Cavalry baseball team, which played two games at Seawane, Tenn., Monday and Tuesday, were evenly matched, as they lost the first and won the second game. Mrs. Rowell has been elected president, and Mrs. Miller, secretary and treasurer of the Ladies' Guild, of Fort Oglethorpe. This society meets every Monday morning, at the house of one of the members; at which time, they do sewing and discuss means and methods of carrying on their work of charity. Captain Scott, U.S.A., retired, the vice-president and general manager of the Army and Navy Co-operative Company, is visiting the post, in the interest of the new company.

F. CHAUVENET, Nuits, (France)

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CAMP McGRATH.

Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., March 13, 1913.

The troops returned from maneuvers March 8 and the post is full of life again. The tennis courts are full every afternoon, and all enjoy the playing of Miss Greeley, a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Kern. Lieut. and Mrs. R. R. Wood and Miss Wood arrived on the Sherman and have taken quarters No. 5, formerly occupied by Dr. and Mrs. Roberts. Doctor Roberts has been ordered to Camp Gregg, much to the regret of all, as they were universal favorites. Mrs. Duval came on the Sherman to make her home with her daughter, Mrs. Faris. Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Bratton have returned from Baguio, and Mrs. Field from Stotsenburg. They all came on the Warren with the troops. Doctor Fletcher has been ordered to Fort McKinley. Captains Sturtevant and Parrott went to Manila to attend the lecture by Capt. J. McA. Palmer on the reorganization of the Infantry. Mrs. Fletcher entertained the Five Hundred Club March 7, when Mrs. Sturtevant made high score. Lieutenant Watson returned to-day from Manila. Capt. and Mrs. Sturtevant had a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Wood, Dr. and Mrs. Roberts, Dr. and Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Wood and Captain Parrott. The Tuesday Bridge Club met with Mrs. Wiegstein, when Mrs. Kern won. Mrs. Wiegstein entertained at bridge for Lieut. and Mrs. Kern, Miss Greeley, Mrs. Duval and Lieut. and Mrs. Faris, and Lieut. and Mrs. Kern. Lieut. and Mrs. Kern will entertain at bridge for Miss Greeley at the club on Monday evening, March 17.

Camp McGrath, March 18, 1913.

Admiral Ross and daughter, Miss Alice, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Wiegstein. The Friday Five Hundred Club met with Mrs. Kern, Mrs. Field making high score. A pleasant informal hop was held Saturday evening, March 15. Mrs. Kern, Captain Sturtevant and Mr. Field presided over the dancing-dishes and all enjoyed the Welsh rabbit. Mrs. Kern had all the young people in for a fudge party Sunday evening. The Bridge Club meets to-day with Mrs. Faris.

CORREGIDOR.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., March 16, 1913.

Mrs. Gildart entertained the ladies of the post at a very pretty tea March 12. Music by the 9th band, Coast Artillery Corps, helped to make the occasion a success. Capt. and Mrs. Crissy entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Loving and Lieut. and Mrs. Gildart at dinner March 14. A very pleasant evening was spent on St. Patrick's Day, when a number of the officers and ladies enjoyed a bathing party at the beach near Malinta Cove. After a moonlight swim refreshments were served.

THE ARMY.

Department, District and Division Commands.

Eastern Department.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding.

North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y., Col. John V. White, commanding.

South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C., Col. Frederick S. Strong, commanding.

1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Albany, N.Y., Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus.

2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga., Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans.

Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill., Col. Eli D. Hoyle, 6th Field Art., in temporary command.

2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas, Major Gen. William H. Carter, commanding.

3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas., Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav.

4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas, Col. R. L. Bullard in temporary command.

5th Brigade.—Hqrs., Galveston, Texas, Brig. Gen. F. A. Smith.

6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas, Brig. Gen. C. R. Edwards in temporary command.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding.

Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Brig. Gen. James Parker.

2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Bliss, Texas, Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.

Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash., Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt.

8th Brigade.—Hqrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Brig. Gen. Walter S. Schuyler.

Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Miley, Cal., Col. John P. Wisser.

Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I., Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

District of Luzon: Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.

District of Mindanao: Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T., Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.

1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T., Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D. Washington Bks., D.C.; K. and L, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—E, Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas; G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; I, Ft. De Russy, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.—A, B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas; I, El Paso, Texas; E, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F and L, in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1905; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, D, E, I and L are field companies.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Letterman General Hospital, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3 and Ambulance Co. No. 3, Texas City, Texas; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, P.I.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A, B, C and D, Presidio of S.F. Troop C will proceed to Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, Cal., May 1, for summer, for police duty; Troops A and B will proceed to Yosemite National Park, Cal., April 15, for police duty, for summer; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troops I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

2d Cav.—Hqrs. and A, C, D, E, G and H, Ft. Bliss, Texas; Troop B, Clint, Texas; F, Shafter, Texas; I, Findlay, Texas; K, Sierra Blanca, Texas; L, Fabens, Texas, and M, Ft. Hancock, Texas.

3d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Honolulu, H.T.

5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops H and L, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.

10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Texas, except Troop I, which is at Ft. Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; C, Maria, Texas.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D, E and F, Schofield Bks., H.T.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B arrived April 2, 1910, and C, Oct. 31, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., D, E and F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. A and B arrived April 1, 1911, and C, July 2, 1910.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; B, Ft. Bliss, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

5th Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Silling, Minn.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment at Ft. Riley, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st. Ft. McKinley, Me.	71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.
3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.	74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.	75th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.	77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.	79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
10th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.	80th. Key West Bks., Fla.
11th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.	81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.	82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
13th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.	84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	86th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.	87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
18th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.	88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	89th. Ft. Williams, Me.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	90th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.	91st. Jackson Bks., Fla.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
23d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.	93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	95th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.	96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.	97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.	98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.	99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.	101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.	102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.	103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.
36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.	106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	107th. Ft. Williams, Me.
38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.	108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.	109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
42d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.	112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.	114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.	115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.	117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.	119th. Ft. Washington, Md.
50th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.	121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.	122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
55th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. Will sail from S.F. May 5 for Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T.	125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
57th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.	127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	128th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.	129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
60th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.	130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.	131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.	132d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.	133d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
64th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.	134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
65th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.	135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.	136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
67th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.	137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
68th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.	138th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
70th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 31, 1912.	140th. Ft. Howard, Md.
	141st. Ft. Strong, Mass.
	142d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 2, 1911.
	143d. Ft. Washington, Md.
	144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
	145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

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147th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
148th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.
149th. Ft. Casey, Cal. 162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.
150th. Ft. Ward, Wash. 163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla.
151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 164th. Jackson Bks., La.
152d. Ft. Banks, Mass. 165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
154th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
155th. Ft. Williams, Me. 168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H. 169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
157th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
158th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. *Mine companies.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d. Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; 4th. Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th. Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th. Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th. Philippines; 10th. Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.

2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Schofield Bks., H.T.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.

3d Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

4th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of San Francisco, Texas.

7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived at Manila March 6, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Inf.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment, Canal Zone, Panama. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.

11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

12th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 31, 1911. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. George Wright, Wash.

15th Inf.—Hqrs., 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; 2d Battalion, Philippine Islands, address Manila, P.I. Regiment arrived in Philippine Division Dec. 3, 1911. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

16th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas.

20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Washington.

22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

26th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Texas.

29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.C.; E, F, G and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

30th Inf.—Hqrs., band, Cos. I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. A and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. B and C, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and H, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Cos. E and F, Ft. Davis, Alaska.

Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; F and G, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to April 22. Later changes appear in another column.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33 guns. (Fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.

Send mail for ships of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 28 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. William J. Maxwell. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33 guns. Capt. Roy C. Smith. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Hugh Rodman. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

STUBBORN ECZEMA ON HANDS

"Some nine years ago I noticed small pimples breaking out on the back of my hands. They became very irritating, and gradually became worse, so that I could not sleep at night. I consulted a physician who treated me a long time, but it got worse, and I could not put my hands in water. I was treated at the hospital, and it was just the same. I was told that it was a very bad case of eczema. Well, I just kept on using everything that I could for nearly eight years until I was advised to try Cuticura Ointment. I did so, and I found after a few applications and by bandaging my hands well up that the burning sensations were disappearing. I could sleep well, and did not have any itching during the night. I began after a while to use Cuticura Soap for a wash for them, and I think by using the Soap and Ointment I was much benefited. I stuck to the Cuticura treatment, and thought if I could use other remedies for over seven years with no result, it deserved a fair trial with a severe and stubborn case. I used the Ointment and Soap for nearly six months, and I am glad to say that I have hands as clear as anyone. It is my wish that you publish this letter to all the world, and if anyone doubts it, I will give them the name of my physician, also the hospital I was treated at." (Signed) Miss Mary A. Bentley, 93 University St., Montreal, Que., Sept. 14, 1910.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander.

VERMONT, battleship—first line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Temp. M. Potts. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—first line, 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Usher.) Capt. John D. McDonald. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Marbury Johnston. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Spencer S. Wood. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Frank K. Hill. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.

MINNESOTA, battleship—first line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Sailed April 16 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Connecticut is under orders to proceed to Vera Cruz, Mexico. IDAHO, battleship—first line, 20 guns. Capt. William L. Howard. Sailed April 16 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. KANSAS, battleship—first line, 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hoogewerf. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Capt. William B. Fletcher ordered to command. OHIO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Joseph Strauss. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. Edward W. Eberle, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robison. At New York city. Send mail to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

First Group.

Lieut. William F. Halsey, Jr., Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William F. Halsey, Jr. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harry A. McClure. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. PRESTON (destroyer). Ensign David H. Stuart. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. REID (destroyer). Ensign David F. Ducey. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William C. Wickham. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. ROE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Third Group.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group, except Walke, to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. Frank H. Roberts. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. STERRETT (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. WALKER (destroyer). Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Newport, R.I. Address there. WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. William Ancrum. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fourth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard, Boston, Mass. MONAGHAN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Julius F. Hellweg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Fifth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group, except Beale, to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. JENKINS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At Newport, R.I. Address there. FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Submarine Flotilla.

First Group.

Lieut. Richard S. Edwards, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to Newport, R.I. CASTINE (tender). Lieut. Alfred H. Miles. At Newport, R.I. SEVERN (tender). At Newport, R.I. C-2 (submarine). Ensign Elwin F. Cutts. At Newport, R.I. C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. At Newport, R.I. C-4 (submarine). Ensign Holbrook Gibson. At Newport, R.I. C-5 (submarine). Ensign John W. Rankin. At Newport, R.I.

Second Group.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to Newport, R.I. TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Clarence N. Hinkamp. At Newport, R.I. D-1 (submarine). Ensign Radford Moses. At Newport, R.I. D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At Newport, R.I. D-3 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At Newport, R.I. E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At Newport, R.I. E-2 (submarine). Ensign Dallas C. Laizure. At Newport, R.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIO (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. David Lyons. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Bsn. Christian Orone. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. ONTARIO (tug). Chief Bsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. PATAPSCO (tug). Bsn. John D. Pennington. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. PATUXENT (tug). Chief Bsn. John P. Judge. At Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. SONOMA (tug). Chief Bsn. Lundquist. Sailed April 20 from Hampton Roads, Va., for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Samuel W. Bryant. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for the vessels of this fleet, except Chester, to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight.) Lieut. Comdr. John T. Tompkins. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Preston. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Lieut. Myles Joyce. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. INDIANA, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Fisher. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Indiana has been ordered placed in ordinary. IOWA, battleship—second line, 22 guns. Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Iowa has been ordered placed in ordinary. KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Lieut. Levin J. Wallace. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge has been ordered placed in ordinary. KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky has been ordered placed in ordinary. MAINE, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Robert K. Crank. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia. MASSACHUSETTS, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Massachusetts has been ordered placed in ordinary. MISSISSIPPI, battleship—first line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. SALEM, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Lieut. Paul A. Dampman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Capt. William B. Fletcher, Commander.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city. MONTANA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. William B. Fletcher. At Beirut, Syria. Comdr. Philip Andrews ordered to command. TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. Harry A. Field. At Smyrna, Asia Minor.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At Guaymas, Mexico. COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. William W. Gilmer. At San Diego, Cal. MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. John M. Elliott. At San Diego, Cal. SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At Topolobampo, Mexico.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas. At Mazatlan, Mexico.

Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. George W. Kenyon. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Group.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal. PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Henry C. Gearing. At San Diego, Cal. PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles F. Pousland. At San Diego, Cal. STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Henry G. Shoner. At San Diego, Cal. TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas A. Symington. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Group.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At San Diego, Cal. F-1. Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At San Diego, Cal. F-2. Ensign Francis T. Chew. At San Diego, Cal. F-3. Ensign William R. Munroe. At San Diego, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear

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Manhattan—Dry

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Admiral Reynolds.) Comdr. Charles J. Lang. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. The Charleston is also the receiving ship at Puget Sound. CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Edwin H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Ensign Stuart O. Greig. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. OREGON, battleship—second line, 13 guns. Lieut. Edison E. Scranton. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Oregon is in ordinary. RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Lieut. Henry A. Orr. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. ST. LOUIS, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary Williams. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. FOX (torpedoboot). Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. A-3 (submarine). Ensign Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Comdr. Henry A. Wiley. At Shanghai, China. Rear Admiral Nicholson has temporarily transferred his flag from the Saratoga to the Rainbow. ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Hankow, China. CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. At Olongapo, P.I.

Second Division.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon. Cruising on the Yangtze River. HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At Shanghai, China. QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John J. Hanigan. Cruising on the Yangtze River. SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Gratian C. Diehman. At Shanghai, China. VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ernest Durr. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Walter L. Heiberger. At Canton, China. PICATAQUA (tug). Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. At Canton, China. WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. John F. Hubbard. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. William C. Cole. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I. MONTEREY, monitor, 4 guns. Comdr. William C. Cole. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I. PAMPANGA, gunboat. Ensign Paul J. Peyton. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Group.

Lieut. Raymond H. Spruance, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. William O. Wallace. At Olongapo, P.I. DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Francis Cogswell. At Cavite, P.I. BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Raymond H. Spruance. At Olongapo, P.I. BARRY (destroyer). Ensign William C. Owen. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I. CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Eugene M. Woodson. At Cavite, P.I. DALE (destroyer). Ensign Fred T. Berry. At Cavite, P.I.

First Submarine Group.

Ensign Charles M. Yates, Commander.

MOHICAN (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Manila, P.I. A-7 (submarine). (Flagboat.) Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I. A-2 (submarine). Ensign Gerard Bradford. At Manila, P.I. A-4 (submarine). Ensign William H. Pashley. At Manila, P.I. A-6 (submarine). Ensign John L. Rihedaffer. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At Shanghai, China. ALEXANDER, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Manila, P.I. RAINBOW, transport, 14 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Daniel W. Wurtzbaugh. At Shanghai, China. WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bsn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. En route from Norfolk, Va., to Manila, P.I., via the Suez Canal. The Ajax is due at Manila about May 1.



Pour a Tablespoonful Over a Rare-bit before Serving!
Used by all Chefs in Leading Clubs, Hotels and Restaurants because it's Universally the Favorite Seasoning.
 A Famous Relish for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Steaks, Game, Gravies and Rarebits.
Sold by Grocers Everywhere.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SCORPION, converted yacht. Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr., ordered to command.
STERLING, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Lambert Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SYLPH, converted yacht, 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Edward H. Durrell. At Puerto Cortes, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. At Judith Sound, Potomac River. Send mail to the navy yard, Washington, D.C.
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In first reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement, Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed April 21 from Newport News, Va., for Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Comdr. Francis L. Chadwick. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
WHEELING, gunboat. Comdr. Benjamin F. Hutchison. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. Sailed April 16 from San Diego, Cal. for Corinto, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.
ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.) Comdr. George F. W. Holman, U.S.N., retired. Address Philadelphia, Pa.
NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York city). Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., retired. At foot of East Twenty-fourth street, New York city.
RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Boston, Mass. Address mail there. The Ranger is at the Boston Yard for repairs.

RESERVE TORPEDO GROUPS.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Annapolis.
 At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
 Lieut. Willis W. Bradley, Commander.
Torpedoboats Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham. The Stringham is at the navy yard Norfolk, Va., under repair.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
 Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding.
Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden; torpedoboats—Craven, Dahlgren, DeLong, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarine B-1; and the cruiser Olympia, which is used as a barracks for the men of the group.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
 Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.
Destroyers: Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence and Perry. Torpedoboats: Farragut and Goldsborough. The Hopkins, Lawrence, Perry, Farragut and Goldsborough are based at Sausalito, Cal.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
Torpedoboats: Blakely, Dupont and Morris.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVJO, Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.
OSCEOLA, Btsn. Thomas Macklin. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
POTOMAC, Btsn. Frank G. Mehling. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
TECUMSEH. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNCAS, Chief Btsn. John Danner. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

CLEVELAND (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. See "Cleveland" under "Special Service." The Manila is an auxiliary to the Cleveland.
CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Charleston is an auxiliary to the Charleston.
CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
CUMBERLAND (station ship). Capt. George W. Kline. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.
HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.
HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Noble E. Irwin. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. James S. Woods. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet."
NORTH CAROLINA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "North Carolina" under "Special Service."
PRINCETON (station ship). Lieut. Nathan W. Post. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Davis. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Boxer is an auxiliary to the Reina Mercedes.
SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.
SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. James J. Raby. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail Guam, via San Francisco, Cal. The Supply arrived April 16 at Shanghai, China.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule. At Sausalito, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK, Btsn. James J. O'Brien. At Port Lavaca, Texas. Address there.

TUGS.

Accomac, Boston.
Active, Mare Island.
Alice, Norfolk.
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.
Choctaw, Washington.
Hercules, Norfolk.
Iroquois, Mare Island, Cal.
Iwona, Boston.
Massasoit, Norfolk.
Modoc, Philadelphia.
Mohawk, Norfolk.
Narkeeta, New York.
Pawnee, New York.
Pawtucket, Puget Sound.
Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.
Pontiac, New York.
Powhatan, New York.
Rapido, Cavite.
Rocket, Norfolk.
Samoset, Philadelphia.
Sebago, Charleston, S.C.
Sicoma, Boston.
Sotomoyo, Puget Sound.
Standish, Annapolis (repairing at Norfolk).
Trafic, New York.
Transfer, New York.
Triton, Washington.
Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.
Unadilla, Mare Island.
Waban, Guantanamo Bay.
Wahnetta, Norfolk.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

B-2, on board Ajax.
B-3, on board Ajax.
Brooklyn, Philadelphia.
Columbia, Philadelphia.
Constitution, Boston.
Milwaukee, Puget Sound.
Minneapolis, Philadelphia.
Oneida, Port Royal, S.C.
Panay, Cavite.
Portsmouth, Norfolk.



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Davis, Puget Sound.
 General Alava, Cavite.
 Gwin, Newport, R.I.
 Leonidas, Portsmouth, N.H.
 Manly, Annapolis.
 Mantonmoh, Philadelphia.

Prometheus, Mare Island, Cal.
 Relief, Olongapo.
 Restless, Newport.
 Terror, Philadelphia.
 Vestal, Boston.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Alleen, Providence, R.I.
Boston, Portland, Ore.
Concord, Seattle, Wash.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque, Chicago, Ill.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C. (repairing at Norfolk).
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Footie, Newbern, N.C. (repairing at Washington).
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Granite State, New York city.
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Huntress, St. Louis.
Isla de Luzon, St. Louis, Mo.
Machias, New Haven, Conn. (repairing at New York).
Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.
Rodgers, Boston, Mass.
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Somers, Baltimore, Md.
Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.
Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Wasp, New York city.
Wolverine, Erie, Pa.
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

A large dredge now operating in Colon Harbor has brought up twelve 8-inch bombs and a considerable number of grape shot, and it is thought that many more have passed through the discharge pipe into the fill in the streets that are being reclaimed. The projectiles were covered with coral deposits two inches thick. When scraped they were found to be marked "Ord. D., 1862." The bombs contained black powder in a good state of preservation.

The great popularity of the trip to the Canal Zone is proved by the fact that during the month of March 108 steamers carrying a total of 5,827 tourists visited the canal, and that the Hotel Tivoli, which is entirely a Government enterprise, erected at Ancon, on the summit of a beautiful hill adjoining the old city of Panama, made a net profit during last month, over all expenses, of \$24,000. Visitors from all parts of the world are found there and the table and hotel service are equal to that of the best hotels in New York city.

An executive order of President Wilson, forbidding, under heavy penalty, the destruction of birds of plumage in the Panama Canal Zone, has just been put into effect by the Canal Commission.

A process that the Nautical Gazette thinks may conceivably bring about a revolution in armaments is believed to have been discovered by a young Sheffield engineer, William Henley Worrall. We referred to this invention in our issue of March 15. Briefly put, it is materially to increase the resistance of armor plate, while at the same time reducing its weight by from ten to twenty per cent. An 8-inch plate made by Mr. Worrall's process has, it is said, resisted a 14-inch shell that would have pierced ordinary armor of the same thickness. The invention consists of a modification of the whole process of making armor plate, commencing with the ingot, which goes through modifications in the rolling mills and then acquires different heat treatment from that provided in the existing furnaces. The ordinary armor plate has a hardened back and front and a soft core. Mr. Worrall's plate consists of a number of small plates hardened and bonded together so that the core of the plate contains layers of steel as hard as the surface. The saving in thickness on a heavy plate he claims to be twenty per cent. and on a small plate ten per cent., and when the plate is in position on a battleship there will be a net weight saving of fifteen per cent. This would mean an appreciable increase in battleship speed with same engine power. The new Hadfield method of casting steel ingots also promises to prevent the breakage of railway rails. This method simply means the heating of the metal from above during the cooling of the ingot. When this is not done cooling begins on all sides of the mold into which the molten steel is poured for casting and the impurities collect at the center, where there is also formed an empty space that makes the ingot unusable.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Giusta and Mackaye, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C.—until recently the firm of Wilkinson, Witherspoon and Mackaye—send the following list of patents: Issued week of March 25—Firearm, Edward E. Redfield; gun sight, Willard M. Farrow; recoil loader with fixed barrel, Bruno Clarus; air rifle, Edward E. Redfield. Week of April 1—Paper shell cartridge, Charles H. Stevenson; apparatus for aiming guns at night, George Archer; submarine mine, Giovanni Emanuele Elia; loaded paper shell, Frank O. Hoagland. Week of April 8—Firearm, Franklin K. Young; ordnance sighting device, Boris Svistounoff; vessel raiser, Arthur E. Luzzi; vessel releaser, Arthur E. Luzzi. Week of April 15—Process of making metal clad bullets, Charles Henry Augustus Frederick Lockhart Ross; jacketed bullet, C. H. A. F. L. Ross; firing mechanism for firearms, Alfred Muller; safety device for firearms, Alfred Muller; gun with recoiling barrel, Karl Voller, Dusseldorf; automatic pistol, Joseph H. Wesson.

The Manchester Ship Canal, thirty-five and a half miles long, has a depth of twenty-eight feet and a width of 120 feet at the bottom of the channel. It has eight locks. It cost \$35,527,490, and it carried in 1907 5,210,759 tons of freight. The Kiel Canal, sixty-one miles long, is twenty-nine and a half feet deep. It cost \$40,000,000, and it carried in 1906-07 5,963,125 tons of freight. The Cronstadt Canal, connecting Cronstadt with St. Petersburg, is only twenty-one feet deep. It cost \$10,000,000, and is a work of great strategic and commercial importance to Russia. There are no facts available as to its traffic and revenue. The Suez Canal overshadows all of these with its cost of \$100,000,000, its depth of thirty-one feet, and its annual traffic in 1907 of 20,553,241 tons. As an engineering feat it sinks into insignificance by the side of the Panama Canal.

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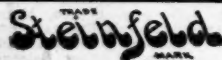
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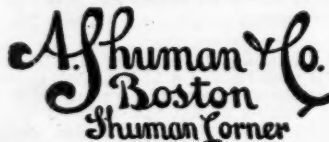
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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., May 6, 1913, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 5317: Rubber boots and lined clothing.—Sch. 5326: Hose.—Sch. 5327: Rubber hose.—Sch. 5344: Foundry material.—Sch. 5350: Linen thread, cotton tape.—Sch. 5351: Brass drawer and padlocks, cupboard catches, paint cans.—Sch. 5352: Paints in oils, etc.—Sch. 5353: Spruce.—Sch. 5354: Boiler valves, bar copper, rolled naval brass.—Sch. 5355: Lamp wick, sea coal facings.—Sch. 5356: Ovens.—Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 4-14-13

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